

18th-CENTURY GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

APR 24 1946

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

APRIL 5, 1946

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CALL TO THE FISHERMAN: THE WYE ABOVE BUILT

Sophie Nicholls

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## PERSONAL

**COMFORTABLE HOME OFFERED** to lady over 40, with lady and gentleman in exchange for help in cottage in Derbyshire. Reference essential.—Box 20.

**COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION** offered in gentleman's house in South Kensington; resident housekeeper and staff.—Box 26.

**GENTLEMAN**, with good shooting experience over 30 years, would like to join a good syndicate shoot, pheasants, partridges, for next season. Must be in the Midlands. State last season's bag, number of guns, cost per gun.—Box 957.

**NEWMARKET RACES.** Accommodation in country house 12 miles from course. All food, including squash court. Also two very comfortably furnished suites of double bedrooms, sitting-room, bathroom and lav., available all year round.—Box 9.

**RIVER BANN, NORTHERN IRELAND.** The Rod Salmon Fishings at Carnroe (including Movagh Trout Angling) Killea and Portglenone to let this season. Best months May, June, July. Fish 6 to 30 lbs. Fishing from boat, shrimp and fly.—For particulars apply: FOYLE AND BANN FISHERIES, LTD., Londonderry.

**RETIRED COUNTRY GENT**, elderly, owing to recent bereavement, wishes suitable accommodation in country, preferably south west or Wales. Small independent means, but chiefly for sake of interest would like, for instance, a certain amount of glass, electric light or other plant. Poultry, other small farm stock, or would superintend general work of an estate; sportsman. Knowledge of fruit culture, beekeeping. Own car; furniture if necessary. Comfortable home conditions essential. Mutual arrangement.—Box 21.

**SHOOTING REQUIRED.** Wanted to rent, rough shoot or shooting rights within 50 miles Leicester. Up to £100 p.a.—Box 13.

**SMALL Guest House** in Kent on outskirts of good town. Comfort and good food; 6 gns. no extras.—Box 960.

**SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES**, founded by Miss Smallwood (under Royal Patronage). In these anxious times this Society is carrying on its much-needed work helping poor ladies, many elderly and some great invalids. All gifts of money gratefully received. If you cannot give a donation now, please remember the Society in your will. LEGACIES DO HELP.—Please make cheques payable to: MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY, Lancaster House, Malvern.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**BOWLS.** When buying new equipment, remember JAMES LAWN BOWLS show a bias in your favour. Hand made by craftsmen.—JOHN JAMES & SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795. Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**COSTUME BOOKS WANTED.** Heldicheff's *Gallery of Fashion*, Pyne's *Costume of G.B.*, Walker's *Costume of Yorks*, Reinhard's *Costumes Suisse*, McLean's *Costume of the Clans*, Semple's *Costume of Netherlands*, and all large books with coloured plates of English, French, Spanish, and Swiss costumes. Libraries and Small Collections of Books purchased.—HOLLAND BROS., 8, Bristol Street, Birmingham 5.

**LADDERED STOCKINGS** invisibly mended in 3 days. Callers only—no post.—BELL INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD., 109, Fleet Street, E.C.4. (Five doors from Ludgate Circus).

**M. E. LEONARD B. PILBEAM** has now returned from India after four years with E.N.S.A. He is available with his Band for parties as in the old days. Temporary address: C/O L. W. HUNT DRUM MFG. CO., Archer Street Works, 10-11, Archer Street, W.1.

**PORTRAITS** painted from photographs, completely lifelike. Apply specimen brochure. Reasonable charge; approval.—Box 16.

**STAIRS BLAZING**, but ESCAPE certain for you and family (irrespective of height of bedrooms) if Automatic DAVY installed. Average cost £9.—JOHN KERR & CO. (M/chr.), LTD., Northwich, 21, Cheshire.

## WANTED

**ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS** and SAFES, etc., wanted for CASH. Highest prices.—TAYLORS, 74, Chancery Lane, London, Holborn 3783.

**GUNS**, both new and second-hand. GUN REPAIRS, immediate attention. GUN FITTING at our shooting grounds. Particulars free.—CHURCHILL, Orange Street Gunworks, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID** for Coins and Medals, especially collections, gold and rare silver pieces. Standard Catalogue of English Coins, 5/-, Coin and Medal Bulletin, 1/- per annum.—B. A. SEABY LTD., 65, Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1.

**HORSEHAIR.** Badger Skins, Rabbit Skins, wanted to buy. Ask for price list.—A. HASSMANN, 200a, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

**JELKS**, Holloway Road, N.7, and Finchley, N.12, offer good prices for modern and reproduction furniture, carpets, curtains, case furniture, pianos, billiards tables, etc.—Phone North 2747. Hillside 3214 and 4477.

**MOSSES BROS. & CO., LTD.**, will pay very satisfactory prices for good quality Saddlery, Bridles, Saddles (not side saddles), etc., in good condition.—20, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.

**OLD SUITS OF ARMOUR** urgently required for export; top prices paid.—G. T. RATCLIFFE, LTD., Kelvedon, Phone 116.

**PETER JONES**, Sloane Square, S.W.1, wish to buy second-hand Linens, Curtains, Furniture China and Glass, Trunks and Suitcases in good condition.—Please write or telephone to the Department concerned, Sloane 3434.

**WANTED**, Sectional Wood Building approximately 20ft. by 12ft., for studio/workroom; must be good condition and moveable, for West-moore.—Box 8.

**WANTED**, Three-quarter or Small Double Bed, Box Spring, and Mattress. State price, make, etc., to MRS. B. 24, Neville Court, Abbe Road, N.W.8.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**EX-SERVICE MAN**, married, aged 40, seeks position with country family where clerical, secretarial, and administrative ability could be used. Good knowledge of literature, art, and library work. Accommodation necessary. Splendid references.—Box 29.

**FARM MANAGER** seeks position with gentleman. Well educated, adaptable, good organizer. Life experience all branches; 39; married, with one child.—Box 27.

**FARM** and (3,000-acre) Estate Manager, 39, desires change for personal reasons. Has dairy staff and keepers.—Box 28.

**FRUIT FARMING.** Ex-Major, age 38, desires Partnership with established modern top fruit grower in South England. After one year's training on probation with him or at own expense with selected modern grower, then to share management. Capital available £5,000 to £8,000.—Box 985.

**RETIRED N.O.**, wife and sister, all many years' farming; experience in South Africa and Kenya; returning England shortly; offer their services for few months to owner of pedigree Jersey herd, in Southern Counties. Experienced hand and machine milking, calf rearing, showing pedigree records, artificial insemination, etc. Small salaries, but accommodation essential.—Reply, Air Mail to BERNARD, Box 26, Limuru, Kenya.

**RETIRED OFFICER**, experienced in all house repairs, plumbing, etc., seeks position to keep house in order, in return for home fire and self. Highest references.—Box 25.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**HEAD GARDENER** required for well-known gardens in the Midlands. A man with good qualifications to manage large area of flower gardens and extensive kitchen gardens, where chief duties lie at present. Emoluments: Five pounds per week, together with free house, fuel, and vegetables.—Apply, with copies of references, to Box 23.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY**, business and social. Resident or non-resident. For ex-officer living with mother in West End house. Must be experienced, well educated, capable of supervising household. Around 25 to 35. Good salary and position for suitable applicant.—Write full particulars, Box 24.

**REFINED DOMESTIC HELP** (over 35) required for country house in Warwickshire. Live in. Two in family. Must be competent cook.—Box 243, c/o POOL'S, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.

**WANTED**, I.O.W., a Girl fond of and used to country life, to help family with stables, garden, and other odd jobs. Age 25-30. Able to ride and drive car an advantage. Fear only pocket money can be offered. Small staff and gardener kept.—Reply, stating all particulars, Box 18.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, about 30, even-tempered, willing, capable, trained in Horticulture and Bee-keeping essential. Private garden, Hertfordshire. Accommodation if desired.—Box P.2232 SCRIPPS'S, South Molton Street, W.1.

## EDUCATIONAL

**"BE A PRESS ARTIST."** Free booklet from the LONDON ART COLLEGE, Dept. C.143, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

**SULBY HALL SCHOOL**, Welford, near Rugby. Boarding School for Girls 8-18. Preparation for School Certificate, London Matriculation, Higher Schools, University Scholarships, etc. Prospectus from HEADMISTRESS.

**THE EASTBOURNE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, EASTBOURNE**, Summer Term commences May 1st. All branches of Domestic Science taught. Day and resident pupils. Certificates granted.—PRINCIPAL: MISS RANDALL, 1st class Diploma, EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

**THE TRIANGLE**, Secretarial College, South Moulton Street, W.1, May, 5308-6. Residential Branch: St. Huberts, Gerrards Cross, Fulmer 256.

## GARDENING

**A HEAD of us—Nobody—Up to us—But a few**, for all Spring Bulbs and Flowering Roots. Anemone de Caen mixture of all colours, per 100 15/-; 2-do. Begonia, 21/- per doz.; Chrysanthemum Edith Lear, 12/- per doz.; Dahlias, 18/- per doz.; Gladioli, 1st, 9/-, 2nd, 6/- per doz.; Lavender 15/- per doz.; Paeonies, 21/- per doz.; Pyrethrum, 12/- per doz.; Red Hot Poker, 12/- per doz.; Scabiosa, 12/- per doz.; Tulips, 15/- per doz.; Lily of the Valley, strong, healthy crowns, 12/6 per 100, 6/6 per 50. Sweet Pea, finest selected seeds, mixture of all colours, 10/- per oz., 5/6 per 1/2 oz., packets, 1/- and 2/-, Delivered free for cash with order. Send for our Spring List, one penny stamp.—WINDMILL NURSERIES, Crawley, Sussex.

**GARDEN PLANNING.** Design and supervision of gardens old and new; by E. N. COWELL, B.Sc., I.L.A., Swanley Dip. Hort., 1, Boswell Road, Sutton Coldfield.

**GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED.** Sherwood Cup, Chelsea Show, 1937. Note new address.—GEORGE G. WHITELEG (of Chislehurst), Nurseries, KNOCKHOLT, KENT.

**NEW MOTOR MOWER.** Dale, Jones & Company have pleasure in announcing that they are commencing delivery of the new 16-inch Rotocut. Orders supplied in strict rotation. Particulars and prices on request. Mowers bought, sold, exchanged. Overhauls and repairs a speciality.—DALE JONES & CO., Motor Mower Specialists, 81P, Little Albany Street, W.1.

**POLYANTHA ROSES**, named and unnamed, ready now. Rock Plants, Dahlias, and Geraniums. Taking orders for herbaceous plants.—STUKELEY HALL NURSERIES, Lolwain, Holbeach Huron, Spalding, Lincs.

**ROSEMARY RADFORD, QUALIFIED HORTICULTURIST**, will come for one month and put your war-damaged garden in order. £15 and exes.—Craigmere, Matlock, Derbyshire.

**STRAWSON GARDEN FRAMES.** A few for sale. Order early. No purchase tax. Send list stamp for List CL.46.—G. F. STRAWSON AND SON, Horley, Surrey.

**VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of Quality**—we do the experimenting, not you!—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

## HOTELS AND GUESTS

**ALDBOROUGH COUNTRY CLUB**, an Elizabethan Country House in 10 acres of delightful grounds, within easy reach of Harrogate, York and Ripon. Tennis, Badminton, Miniature Golf, Fishing, etc. Good food and well-stocked bar, 25/- day.—Write: THE SECRETARY, Aldborough Hall, Bournebridge.

**AN ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY** in beautiful West Wight. THE OSBORNE PRIVATE HOTEL, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, offers hospitality, bathing, boating, fishing, golf and excellent food. Garage. Terms from 5 to 6/- gns. per week. Tel.: Freshwater 236.

**BEAUTY OF LIVING** in 16th-century Manor. Lovely rooms and bathrooms; central heat; Cotswold surroundings; games and swimming; Danish-French-English dishes in ancient dining hall; attentive host.—WESTON MANOR, Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon. Blechington 60.

**CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH** and enjoy a SPRING holiday at THE GRENVILLE HOTEL, BUDE, CORNWALL. Where the kindly Gulf Stream protects our visitors against the fickleness of the British climate. First-class 4-star Hotel, private suites, good fare, warmth, and close golf, shops and cinema. From 1 g.n. a day. Telephone: Bude 15.

**CORNISH RIVIERA, PERRANPORTH.** THE DROSKYN CASTLE HOTEL. On the edge of the sea. Always Good Food. Bedrooms with bathrooms. Licensed. Perranporth 2213.

**DROVE HOTEL**, Singleton, Chichester. Exclusive Country House Hotel, in beautiful Old world village near Goodwood. Excellent food—pleasant walks, Golfing, riding. Tel.: Singleton 225.

**EASTBOURNE** For Good Food and Warmth this Winter at SEAVIEW HOTEL. Residential Terms from 9 gns. 50 Rooms. Licensed. Lift. Telephone: Eastbourne 470.

**GLORIOUS COTSWOLDS.** Langston Arms Hotel, Kingham, Oxon. Modern, comfortable and excellent centre. Tel.: Kingham 209.

**GUEST RESIDENCE.** Largie Castle, Tayinloan, Argyll, overlooking Inner Hebrides. An exclusive holiday retreat.—Apply, HAWKSLAY, Tayinloan 23.

**HAYTOR** (nr. Newton Abbot) Moorland Hotel. "Acing south, with pleasant gardens. Warm and comfortable. Riding stables adjoin. Tel. No. Haytor 207. TRUST HOUSES LIMITED.

**LONDON.** WILTON HOTEL. WILTON ROAD, VICTORIA, S.W.1. Central London, all parts of London. Room, bath and breakfast from 13/6. Opposite Victoria Station and near Horticultural Hall. Victoria 2026 7/8.

**MAIDENHEAD.** Elbury Residential Hotel. Ray Park Avenue, 4 to 5 gns. A.A. recommended.—Phone 1552.

**MARLOW.** THE COMPLEAT ANGLER. The popularity of which is well known, provides a respite from the domestic front on the most beautiful reach of the Thames Valley. Good food and a well-stocked bar are combined with comfort. Every effort is made to receive visitors at short notice. Telephone: Marlow 15 and 44.

**NORTH CORNWALL.** Wilsey Down Hotel, near Launceston. Shooting-Fishing. Between moors and sea. Good cooking; own farm. Comfortable beds. Fully licensed.—WHITTINGHAM, Tel.: Otterham Station 205.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL**, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Dancing nightly to Joe Kaye and his orchestra from the Ritz and Savoy Hotels, London. Every amenity and comfort to make your stay enjoyable.—THE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH COAST.

**SELLA PARK HOTEL, CALDERBRIDGE.** WEST CUMBERLAND. Tudor manner of great charm and character in lovely setting. Mild climate, near lakes, fells and sea. Reliable hacks from own stables. Golfing nearby. Home comforts, good food and ample beds. Tel.: Wincanton. Tel.: Wincanton 3247.

**SOMERSET.** Warm, comfortable guest house. Good food; good service. Lovely views. Large beautiful gardens; 17 acres grounds. Terms on application.—ELLISCOMBE HOUSE, near Wincanton. Tel.: Wincanton 3247.

**ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA**, the best winter resort. ALEXANDRA HOTEL, facing sea. Garage. Central heating, 100 rooms, h. and c., lift. Fully licensed.

**THE GRAND HOTEL.** FORT WILLIAM will re-open under new proprietors and management in the SPRING of 1946.

The Hotel has leased a famous Inverness-shire Deer Forest, and can offer its patrons deer-stalking under ideal conditions. Experienced Stalkers, Ghillies and Ponies will be provided at inclusive terms. In the absence of grouse, Rough Shooting and Fishing will also be available.

**THE GRAND HOTEL, FORT WILLIAM** is a modern building, centrally heated, with delightful public rooms and 42 bedrooms (all hot running water). Excellent cuisine and services. Licensed.

Terms on application to: Resident Director, GRAND HOTEL (FORT WILLIAM), LTD. Temporary Phone (during redecoration): FORT WILLIAM 240.

**WORTHING.** ALEXANDER'S HOTEL "Sunspot of the Sunny South" on the sea front.

Exquisitely furnished, giving real comfort, warmth and superb cuisine. Central heating; h. and c. in all rooms. Farm produce. R.A.C. Phone: Worthing 925.

## RESTAURANTS

**HERMITAGE RESTAURANT**, 20, Dover Street, W.1. Reg. 5178. Lunch, dinner, supper, 5/- Service charge 6d. French and Russian cuisine. Speciality: afternoon teas. Fully licensed.

**LANDSDOWNE**, Lansdowne Row, W.1. May, 1657. (E. Minoli, Mgr.). Lunch, Dinner, Dancing.—BEN EDWARDS AND HIS MUSIC.

## FOR SALE

**BEAUTIFUL**, Handwoven Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Patterns, receipt stamped envelope.—MRS. STOBART, White House, Woodbridge Suffolk.

**BOOKS.** What offers for "Gardens of England" (southern and western counties), "The Modern English Garden," and "Gardens for Small Country Houses," by G. Jekyll, plus "Garden Life," beautifully illustrated. Also other books on country and gardens.—Box 15.

**BINCULARS.** x 60, powerful, massive, modern, with coated lenses and prism perfect, as new, £35; seen Plymouth.—Box 6.

**BLUE FOX CAPE**, shiny lens, always, with length, £45. Insured £80. Viewed London bankers reference.—Box 4.

**CARPENTERS TOOLS.** A magnificent cabinet from a gentleman's private workshop. Cabinet six feet high, with two large folding doors completely equipped with every variety of hand tool in perfect condition. See appointment.—MRS. BURKE, Farnham Road, Winchester, Hampshire.

**CROWN DERRY** coffee and 65 pieces. Beautifully designed and upholstered modern Desk, 5 ft. x 2 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. high, perfect condition. Gentleman's Mahogany Walnut 7 ft. x 4 ft., perfect condition.—MAJOR HAMPTON, Manor Farm, Cleveley, nr. Manton, Co. York.

**CURTIS 3 HORSEBOX**, on Clatterham Road. Laid up since June, 1939, perfect condition. Mileage under 5,000. New battery, good tyres. Can be seen near Camberley. First offer of £13 secures.—Box 7.

**FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE.** CHEAPER THAN STRING! Insulated, waterproofed, suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc. 55/- (carriage paid) per mile roll; immediate delivery. Sample against stamp. Write: Dept. c/o STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

**FOR SALE.** Heavily carved and pierced antique Gate, size 3 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. (date approx. 1700). Particulars, and can be seen MUMFORD, St. Georges Street, Winchester.

**FOR SALE.** Read System Automatic Diesel Lighting plant; 1938 model, 1.5 h.p., 10-volt Blackstone engine.—A. C. CHARLTON, Gt. Cottage, Frimsted, Sittingbourne, Kent.

**GOLF COURSE or ESTATE TRACTOR.** Pneumatics. Petrol roller, 4 cyl., 30 c.v., 3 rollers. Both pull grass mowers, Saw Bar and Engine.—SMITH, Inworth, Kelvedon, Essex.

**GOLF CLUBS.** Matched set, steel shafts, woods, 7 irons, 1 almu putter, 9 balls (2 new), umbrella, canvas bag, leather bag, £30.—Box 6.

**GRANDFATHER CLOCK**, 7 ft. 6 ins. high, Mahogany, Chippendale design (Bumby Brass dial). West and Bow Bell Chimes, £125. Ambony Library suite (Paris exhibiting 5 ft. 5 ins.; writing table with drawers, leather top, plate glass over; 1 half circle chair to match about £250.—MRS. STEELE, Gloucester Place, W.1.

**LADY** has for sale, one grey check suit. 1 can suit, new condition; bust 34, waist 28 hips 38; height 5 ft. 4 in.—Box 11.

**LINGUAPHONE GRAMOPHONE** (with repeated Excellent condition. With broadcast Gram discs, by Sachs Thompson; German course: Max Kronner (German Instructor, B.B.C.), 8 course (2 sets); 40 French lessons; Linguaphone conversational course, in German, 30 lessons. Price £25.—DISPOSALS SERVICE, 18, London Street, Norwich, Tel.: 23214.

**LIGHTING PLANT** for disposal, 20 h.p. Ford engine, 2000, D.C., complete with 106 ltr. Write or call to SLAUGHAM PLACE Farm, Handcross, Haywards Heath.

**MAGNIFICENT Silver Fox Cape**, worn 6 times only, £50. Viewed London on Bankers reference.—Box 5.

**NATURAL colour Fur Fabric Jacket**, mink collar and lapels, £10. Sealable Bolero, 12 slightly worn, £12. Red cloth jacket, £4. 34 in. bust, 27 in. waist, 38 in. hips. Bro. Corduroy Coat, almost unworn, suit teen-children, very warm, £10. No coupons.—Box 10.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** Seventy original etchings by Chas. H. Clark at 11/- each. These are ideal gifts. Signed proofs sent on approval to the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

**WATER-DIVINING.** OASIS. Pocket Divining Rod, anyone can use it. 10/- ditto sex sensitive pattern, 21/-, Four rods, 30/-, Water divining, 6/- the set.—ARTS, Balcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

**WATER PUMPS** (Surplus S.E.S.) for Sale. To Estate Owners, Farmers, Market Gardeners, Institutions, Civil Engineering Contractors. Owners and Managers of Collieries, Factories, Quarries, etc. Minors of Works of disposal. National Fire Service Pumps for disposal. Various sizes and descriptions. With standard equipment which can be varied to suit requirements. At the following approximate prices: Heavy Mobile, £304-£450, mounted on chassis, 700-900 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure with standard equipment at £277. Heavy Unmounted, £254-£190, with standard equipment at £277. £259-£165, on trailer, 350-500 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £275. Medium, £230-£102, on trailer, 150-300 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. Light, £222-£95, on trailer, 120-150 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. Ultra Light, £150-£75, on trailer, 50-100 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 50 c.p.m. on trailer, 50-100 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 25 c.p.m. on trailer, 25-50 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 12 c.p.m. on trailer, 12-25 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 6 c.p.m. on trailer, 6-12 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 3 c.p.m. on trailer, 3-6 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1 c.p.m. on trailer, 1-3 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/2 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/2-1 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/4 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/4-1/2 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/8 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/8-1/4 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/16 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/16-1/8 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/32 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/32-1/16 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/64 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/64-1/32 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/128 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/128-1/64 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/256 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/256-1/128 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/512 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/512-1/256 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/1024 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/1024-1/512 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/2048 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/2048-1/1024 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/4096 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/4096-1/2048 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/8192 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/8192-1/4096 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/16384 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/16384-1/8192 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/32768 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/32768-1/16384 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/65536 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/65536-1/32768 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/131072 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/131072-1/65536 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/262144 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/262144-1/131072 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/524288 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/524288-1/262144 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/1048576 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/1048576-1/524288 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/2097152 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/2097152-1/1048576 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/4194304 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/4194304-1/2097152 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/8388608 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/8388608-1/4194304 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/16777216 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/16777216-1/8388608 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/33554432 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/33554432-1/16777216 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/67108864 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/67108864-1/33554432 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/134217728 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/134217728-1/67108864 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/268435456 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/268435456-1/134217728 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/536870912 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/536870912-1/268435456 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/1073741824 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/1073741824-1/536870912 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/2147483648 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/2147483648-1/1073741824 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/4294967296 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/4294967296-1/2147483648 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/8589934592 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/8589934592-1/4294967296 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/17179869184 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/17179869184-1/8589934592 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/34359738368 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/34359738368-1/17179869184 c.p.m. at 100 lbs. pressure, with standard equipment at £260. 1/68719476736 c.p.m. on trailer, 1/68719476736-1/34359738368 c.p.m. at 100



# COUNTRY LIFE

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APRIL 5, 1946

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### FIFESHIRE

ESTATE OF EASTER KINCAPLE, NEAR ST. ANDREWS

Famous Golf Course close by. Hunting. Shooting

Occupying an unrivalled position on rising ground facing south-west with views over the River Eden and St. Andrews Bay, the residence is well equipped and is approached by an avenue drive.

Entrance hall, 3 public rooms, billiards room, 9 principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices including modern kitchen with Essee cooker.



Central heating. Companies' electric light and power. Telephone. Water by gravitation. Separate hot-water system. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling, garage for 5 cars. Several cottages.

THE POLICIES contain fine old trees. Hard tennis court. Walled kitchen garden.

HOME FARM of about 370 ACRES

is let at £658 per annum. The Seafeld Brickworks and house are let at £150 p.a.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT 439 ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & H. PATTULLO & DONALD, 1, Bank St., Dundee, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., W.1 (42,267)

### VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

### BUCKS AND BERKS BORDERS

In a rural part less than 25 miles from London

Occupying a choice position on an island site about 200 feet above sea level on gravel soil facing South

The modern Residence is erected of red brick with tiled roof and mullioned windows, is in good order, and ready for immediate occupation, and is approached by a drive.

Lounge-hall, 5 reception, billiards room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, plus two rooms which have been converted into 4 bathrooms and 5 basins (h. & c.).

Companies' Electric Light, Power, and Water. Central Heating. Telephone. Modern Drainage.



Stabling. Garage. 3 Cottages, each with bathroom, available with possession.

The Grounds have a variety of beautiful conifers and flowering trees and shrubs. Lawns. Sunk garden. Herbaceous Garden enclosed by clipped yew hedges. Hard tennis court, excellent kitchen garden, paddocks, woodlands and plantations.

For Sale Freehold with over 20 acres. Two good Golf Courses within 3 miles. Hunting.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,120)

### UNDER 20 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON

Occupying a delightful situation about 200 feet above sea level, facing South-west in an unspoilt part of the country.

The Residence is built of brick, half-timbered, with tiled roof, and is one of the best-equipped houses in the Home Counties.

It is approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance, and contains: Halls, 4 reception rooms, music room, about 20 bed and dressing rooms, 9 bathrooms.

Companies' Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Telephone.

Modern drainage.



Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

The Pleasure Grounds include a Hard Tennis Court a fine Swimming Pool 70 ft. by 30 ft.,

herbaceous walk, lawns with clipped yew hedges, finely timbered parkland, 3 cottages.

In all OVER 80 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (2935)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."



# JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST. CIRENCESTER (Tel. : 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, AND CHICHESTER



By the direction of the Executors.

## SOUTH CERNEY HOUSE NEAR CIRENCESTER

To be sold Freehold, with VACANT POSSESSION of the major portion of the Estate on completion.

### FINE COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

comprising: 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 PRINCIPAL and 3 SERVICE BEDROOMS (5 attic bedrooms), 3 BATHROOMS. Own electric light (main available in village). Own independent water supply. Central heating. Septic tank drainage. Telephone. Range of outbuildings including: Fine stable block, 6 loose boxes, saddle and clothing room, garages for 3-4 cars. Two cottages. Farm buildings and land totalling in all some

40 ACRES

which Messrs. JACKSON STOPS will SUBMIT TO AUCTION, unless previously sold by Private Treaty, at the OLD COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CIRENCESTER, on MONDAY, April 29, 1946, at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5). Also at London, Northampton, Leeds, Yeovil and Chichester. Solicitors: Messrs. STOCKTON, SONS AND FORTESCUE, 39, High Street, Banbury.

By a pleasant small village.

## WEST SUSSEX COAST

Attractive modern Residence enjoying a full south aspect overlooking the Channel.

Large lounge, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, compact domestic offices, 7 bed and dressing rooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, etc. Main services. Garden and small paddock. Large garage. In all about

1 ACRE

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,250

Details of the Owner's Agents: JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).

## NORTH WILTS.

Attractive Residence. Georgian period with older portions.



4 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga. 2 garages. Stabling. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Hard tennis court.

2 COTTAGES 3 1/4 ACRES

The property is well adapted as a Girls' School.

TO BE SOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

## IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

### FORD MANOR, TEMPLE GUITING

1 1/2 miles station. Easy reach Broadway, Stow-on-the-Wold and Cheltenham.

Modernised and genuine small Cotswold Manor, with many period features. Hall, cloakroom, large lounge and 2 other sitting rooms, study (or library) with annexe adjoining, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, modern offices with Esse cooker and boiler unit. Terraced gardens, with stone summer house. In all about 3 acres.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. FREE WATER. TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY EXPECTED THIS YEAR. EARLY POSSESSION.

To be Sold by Auction, unless privately sold, at Cirencester, April 29. Illustrated details in due course from the Agents: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).



Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

## WILTSHIRE

Near Glos. and Somerset borders. Bath 6 miles; Chippenham 7 miles. 600 ft. above sea. Lovely views. Close to village and bus route.

### A COMPLETELY MODERNISED STONE-BUILT PERIOD RESIDENCE

in faultless order.

8 best bedrooms, 4 well-fitted bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms. Staff suite of 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

Polished floors.

Fitted Basins.



CENTRAL HEATING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES and up-to-date labour-saving devices.

Garages. Cottage.

Finely stocked gardens and grounds, with orchard and

HARD TENNIS COURT.

The whole in irreproachable condition.

FREEHOLD (TITHE FREE) FOR SALE WITH OVER 6 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## LINCOLNSHIRE

Occupying a nice situation facing west with open views.  
Approached by an Avenue Drive with Entrance Lodge



Part of the Residence has original panellings of William and Mary or early Georgian period and the west wing was apparently added towards the end of the 18th century. £6,000 has recently been expended completely modernising it. 4 reception, 13 bed and dressing, 5 bathrooms, day and night nurseries.

Central heating. Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Stabling and garages.

In addition to the lodge there are 2 cottages and a bungalow. Attractive gardens with tennis courts, lakes, walled kitchen garden, orchard, woodland. ABOUT 36 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. Golf. Hunting. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (4,877)

## ESSEX. 24 MILES FROM LONDON

Well situated in its own grounds, the grey brick Residence is approached by a lime avenue drive with Lodge at entrance.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light (main available). Companies' gas and water. Telephone.

Modern cesspool drainage.

Garage for 3 cars, stabling for 4, cottage. The grounds are well laid out. 2 grass tennis courts, kitchen garden. Meadowland.

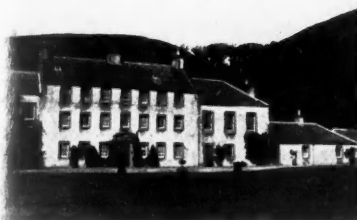


ABOUT 20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, or the house and garden would be let unfurnished. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,144)

## PEEBLES-SHIRE

50 ft. up on Gravel Soil with views across the Tweed Valley. Queen Anne Residence, Lodge and 5 acres for sale.



THE HOUSE is built of stone, faces South, and is approached by a drive with lodge at entrance. Hall, 4 public rooms, 7-9 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's electric light available. Companies' gas and water. Stabling. Garage.

Garden includes grass tennis court, flower garden, walled kitchen garden, grassland and woodland.

PRICE £2,000

Proprietor's Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,023)

## PERPETUALLY SECURED VIEWS

Over adjacent 1,500 acres of Parkland  
BETWEEN HIGHGATE VILLAGE AND KEN WOOD

In a sheltered situation over 320 ft. above sea level.

House of character in private road. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage. South aspect.

Charmingly matured gardens. Paddock.



NEARLY 3 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

THE HOUSE COULD BE EASILY CONVERTED INTO FLATS (33,600T) Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Reading 4441  
Regent 0293/3377

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4 ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Nicholas, Reading"  
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

IN ABSOLUTE COUNTRY

ONLY 10 MILES FROM READING

## BERKSHIRE

### A BEAUTIFUL ADAM HOUSE

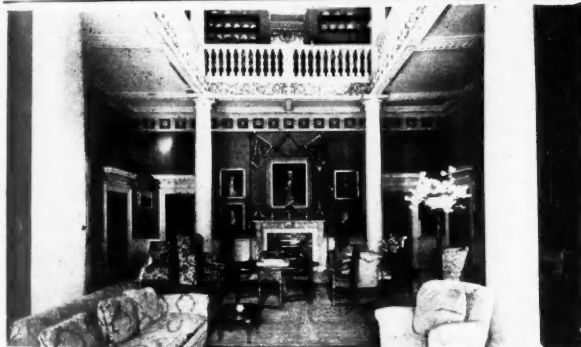
WONDERFUL FIREPLACES, EXQUISITE PLASTERWORK AND CARVED DOORS  
STANDING IN MINIATURE PARK WITH AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND WOOD

With 7 or up to 76 ACRES

Accommodation: Entrance and staircase hall, gentlemen's cloaks, a remarkably fine saloon or lounge hall 30 ft. by 28 ft. with galleried landing supported by massive pillars, fine plasterwork ceiling with paintings; 4 reception, one with old tapestry-covered walls; 9 principal and 6 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

MAINS ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND CENTRAL HEATING  
GARDENS WITH FINE CEDAR TREES  
FARMERY, HOMESTEAD AND 12 COTTAGES

Recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.



THE GALLERIED HALL

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

## HAMPSHIRE

On outskirts of market town with main line station.



Comfortable, old-fashioned residence in open position, facing south. 5 bed, 2 baths, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, conservatory, up-to-date offices with Cookanheat range. Main electric light, gas, water and drainage. Telephone. Garage. Pretty gardens, well timbered. Kitchen garden, etc., 1 acre.

The Low Price of  
£4,950

would be accepted for a quick sale with early possession.

Orders to view from Messrs. F. ELLEN & SONS, Andover. (Tel. Andover 2417) and F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

## A CHRISTOPHER WREN PERIOD HOUSE

By the River 2½ miles from Hampton Court.

An unrivalled example of solidity in building with beautifully proportioned, lofty rooms and period features. Oak panellied Lounge Hall, 37 ft. by 20 ft., 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Garage. Private mooring on the River. The garden extends to about

ONE ACRE

PRICE £7,000



F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Solantet, Piccy, London"



## NORFOLK

In an excellent sporting district; 3 miles Wymondham and 10 miles Norwich; near village.



### A CHARMING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 baths, attics, complete offices. Company's electric light, central heating, own water. Garage. Stabling. Lodge. Two cottages. Miniature park, lake, charming gardens, in all

ABOUT 29½ ACRES

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (E30419)

## WIMBLEDON COMMON

Just off, in a lovely peaceful position.

Long carriage drive. A modern, perfectly equipped residence with accommodation on two floors. Lounge 30 feet square, billiards, 2 reception. 3 baths, 12 bedrooms. Ground floor offices. Central heating. Oak panelling and floors. Garage. Cottage.

GROUPS OF 4½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., High Street, Wimbledon (Wim. 0081), 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Regent 8222.)



## OXON

Near Henley-on-Thames, 1½ miles station.

### CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with every modern comfort.



3 reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, staff sitting room. Good offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE FOR 2.

Lovely old grounds, pasture land.

17 ACRES

FREEHOLD £8,000. EARLY POSSESSION

Recommended by Sole Agent: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (B13328)

## KENT

400 feet up on the hills. Near Sevenoaks.

### FOR SALE, A FLINT AND BRICK BUILT RESIDENCE

In beautiful order and having all modern conveniences.

Very fine panelled lounge, 30ft. by 22 ft. 6in. Drawing room 23ft. 6in. by 16ft. 6in. Dining room, 23ft. by 15ft. 7in. Study. Parquet floors. 9 bedrooms, fitted basins, 4 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Central heating. Coy's electric light and water. Garages. Chauffeur's flat. Lodge and cottage. Well-timbered grounds. Hard court, kitchen and fruit gardens. Woodland pastures.



IN ALL ABOUT 11 ACRES  
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £10,750

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (K29349)

## OLD QUARRY HALL, BLETCHINGLEY

### HIGH UP ON THE SURREY HILLS

Fine position 20 miles London.

### FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED

### SPACIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE

Magnificent banqueting hall, panelled reception rooms, billiards rooms, 21 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

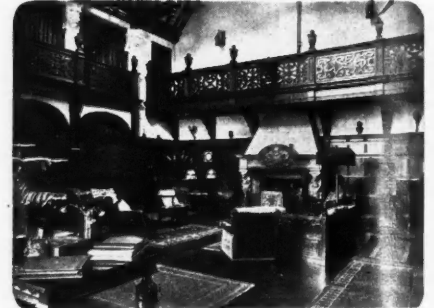
CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN SERVICES, GARAGE, STABLING, COTTAGES.

in all about

20 ACRES

more land can be had.

Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.



## BERKS

Between Wargrave and Twyford with quarter mile frontage to a backwater of the Thames affording boating and fishing.

For Sale by private treaty

### CHARMING OLD WORLD RESIDENCE

DATING BACK TO THE XVIIth CENTURY

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light.

FINE OLD TUDOR BARN. GARAGE AND STABLE ACCOMMODATION.

UNIQUE GROUNDS AND MEADOWLANDS, THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

65 ACRES Price £10,000

inclusive fixtures, fittings and some other effects (lowest).

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (B26934)



THE EAST FRONT



FRONT DRIVE, SHOWING THE OLD BARNES

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

(WIM. 0081)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

**FAVOURITE PART OF HERTFORDSHIRE. LONDON ABOUT 20 MILES. IDEAL FAMILY HOUSE**  
On high ground overlooking wooded valley of a noted Trout Stream. Station under 1 mile with frequent electric trains to the West End and City of London.



FACING SOUTH-EAST

### IMPOSING ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Sumptuously equipped throughout. In perfect order. Polished oak flooring. Oak panelled walls. Beamed ceilings. 12 bedrooms, 4 splendid bathrooms. Panelled hall. Double drawing room in Adam style 52ft. x 18ft. 6in. Elizabethan oak panelled dining room. Sun loggia and roof garden. Garage. Model farmery. 3 good cottages. Glasshouses. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Central heating.

Unusually beautiful gardens. Grass and hard courts. Bowling green. Croquet lawn. Orchards. Paddocks. Beautiful woodlands intersected by trout stream. Swimming pool. Rotunda. Tea cabin. Waterfall.



DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE** with any area up to about **40 ACRES** to suit purchaser's requirements. **VACANT POSSESSION**

Personally inspected and strongly recommended as a unique opportunity by CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

### UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON.

In an excellent position 500 feet above sea level with splendid views. An ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.

Large entrance hall, 4 reception, 20 bedrooms (most having fitted basins, h. & c.), 5 bathrooms, splendid domestic offices with servants' hall. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TWO COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE. ALSO SMALL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present let at a nominal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about

**30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

### HERTS (ON A COMMON)

In an excellent residential district, about a mile from the station and within convenient reach of London.

#### A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

well back from the road and approached by a drive. 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Cottage. 2 garages.

Well matured gardens, 2 tennis lawns, vegetable garden, many fruit trees, etc. In all

**ABOUT 3½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,645)

### BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham. Convenient for Main Line Station to London.

Sheltered situation in rural country. For Sale.

AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER



Main electricity and water. Central heating. Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

Very pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.

Hard Tennis Court. Squash Court.

**24 ACRES**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

### ABOUT 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN

In a favourite part of Essex

#### A DELIGHTFUL BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

occupying a pleasant position in particularly attractive gardens. 3 reception rooms. 8/10 bedrooms, bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Large garage.

The gardens, whilst quite inexpensive to maintain, are a delightful feature, and together with enclosures of grassland, the whole extends to

#### ABOUT 15 ACRES

For Sale Freehold

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,643)

### ESHER

In splendid position convenient for the Station with its frequent and fast service of trains to Waterloo.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

substantially built of brick with rough-cast exterior. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

All main services.

Delightful garden with lawn for tennis, vegetable garden, flower beds, etc.

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,604)

**SPECIAL NOTE.**—Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER state that in their advertisement of a property—on the Glos. and Hereford borders—which appeared in the issue of March 22, owing to a printers' error the price quoted was £5,000 whereas it should have been £6,500.

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

### BETWEEN BAGSHOT AND WOKING

Close to the famous Chobham Ridges. Unrivalled train service and exceptional golfing facilities. On bus route.

#### FASCINATING SMALL PERIOD HOUSE



**7 ACRES.**

**FREEHOLD £8,000.**

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

probably dating back to the XVth Century. Wealth of old oak beams and other characteristic features skilfully restored and modernised. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, dining room, hall and 3 reception rooms. Modern kitchen. Main electricity and water. Garage. Loose box. Matured and inexpensive garden, rocky and water garden. Three valuable orchards. Two paddocks. In all about

### LITTLE-KNOWN HISTORICAL ESSEX

Shenfield Junction 7 miles. Shortly to be electrified. London 20 miles.

#### SMALL GEORGIAN RED BRICK HOUSE WITH LATER ADDITION

Rural views due south. A mile from old-world village associated with King Henry VIII. Unspoilt country removed from development. 3 reception, modern kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Water supply (pumped by engine).

Main water and electricity at hand. Garage. Range of farm buildings. Picturesque cottage (converted from barn) with 4 rooms and bath. Matured gardens and moat.

**45 ACRES** originally grass paddocks, now prolific arable. **IDEAL FOR PEDIGREE HERD OR MARKET GARDEN**

**FREEHOLD £10,500 POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Very highly recommended from personal knowledge by owner's authorised London Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3

### PRETTIEST PART OF KENT

SITUATED BETWEEN TWO FAVOURITE OLD-WORLD TOWNS.

**ATTRACTIVE MODERN LABOUR-  
SAVING RESIDENCE**, high up, charming views. Hall, 2 reception, 4 bed., up-to-date bathroom. MAIN E.L. AND CO.'S WATER. 2 Garages. Nice garden with tennis lawn, good kitchen garden with apples, pears, plums, in all

**3 ACRES**

Excellent condition. **FREEHOLD £5,500** Early possession.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

### WILTS. NEAR CALNE

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND PROFIT FARM

**115 ACRES, MOSTLY PASTURE**

Beautiful high position. Extensive views. Charming stone-built residence of character. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.). Electricity. Excellent water. Modern drainage and every convenience.

Modernised farm buildings, tying 30. Two cottages.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

### BETWEEN EXETER & CREDITON

Lovely position.

Gentleman's pleasure and profit, mixed and fattening farm.

**160 ACRES**

well watered, rich red loam soil. Two-thirds pasture. 5 acres orchards.

Lovely old-fashioned house, in perfect order, modernised. Every convenience. Good buildings. Five cottages. Low outgoings.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

### HISTORICAL TUDOR FARMHOUSE.

Near Sussex coast.

**COMPLETELY MODERNISED**, with main electricity and Co.'s water, and rich in old oak. 2 large reception, 6 good bedrooms, large bathroom. Nice garden.

Up-to-date farmery, and nearly

**70 ACRES**

Just available. For sale Freehold, with Immediate Possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)



Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

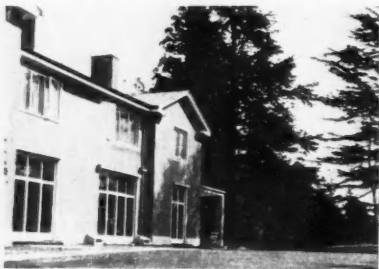
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St.,  
Belgrave Sq.,  
and 68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

### HANTS—SUSSEX BORDERS

Beautiful small Residential Estate with Trout Fishing.

Occupying a superb position in unspoilt country with views to the South Downs.



#### THE MODERN GEORGIAN DESIGN RESIDENCE

entirely rebuilt in 1939, is in first-class order and planned on the most labour-saving lines.

4 reception rooms, 8-9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Modern kitchen with Aga cooker. Central heating. Main electric light. Modern drainage. Excellent water supply. Separate Ballroom or Badminton Court. Stabling, garages, farmery, 4 cottages.

Magnificent grounds, finely timbered with masses of rhododendrons, walled kitchen garden, new hard tennis court, and a fully stocked

#### 10-ACRE TROUT LAKE

ABOUT 240 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents: Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A3176)



44, ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1

By direction G. H. E. Inchbold, Esq.

#### HALEBOURNE HOUSE, CHOBHAM, SURREY

(Between Sunningdale and Woking. Excellent 'bus services.)

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 28, 1946.



Solicitors: Messrs. HISCOCK & Co., 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2. Joint Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1, and Mrs. N. C. TRENELL, Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks.

Lounge hall and 3 sitting rooms, 7 principal bedrooms and 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' sitting room.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER.

Stabling and garage. Cottage. Barn and other outbuildings. Charming gardens and grounds, orchard and grassland.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 23 ACRES

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 911  
(2 lines)

#### STANFORD HALL, STANFORD-ON-AVON, NEAR RUGBY

6 miles Rugby, 16 Northampton and 18 Leicesters.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FROM SEPTEMBER NEXT

THIS ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-APPOINTED MANSION HOUSE beautifully placed in extensive well-timbered park with lake. Has been occupied as a Convent School for past five years.

The accommodation comprises: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and complete domestic offices with supplementary accommodation in the stable block.

Attractive and easily maintained pleasure grounds. Garages, stabling and buildings.

Main electricity. Central heating. Ample water supply. Modern drainage.

Telephone.

FURNISHED RENT FOR LONG TERM, INCLUSIVE OF RATES, £800 PER ANNUM

All further particulars from JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, The Estate Offices, Rugby.



SURVEYORS  
AND VALUERS

## EDWARD SYMONS & PARTNERS

(EDWARD A. SYMONS, F.A.I., P.A.S.I. JOHN A. JOHNS, F.V.I. J. F. W. LOVEDAY, F.V.I., A.A.L.P.A.)  
36, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 0016

LAND AND  
ESTATE AGENTS

#### GLoucestershire

2 miles Kemble, 5 miles Cirencester.



CHARMING OLD COTSWOLD RESIDENCE completely modernised and in excellent condition. 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 7 bedrooms (all with basins), 3 bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. 2 garages, stabling, outbuildings, electric light and water. Excellent grounds of 11 ACRES (more available). Fishing, shooting, hunting. Staff available. PRICE £9,850 FREEHOLD.—Particulars: EDWARD SYMONS AND PARTNERS, as above.

#### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. EDWARD SYMONS & PARTNERS regret that existing paper restrictions prevent their making more frequent announcements in this publication, but they would like to bring to the notice of

#### OWNERS AND THEIR SOLICITORS

the fact that they have full facilities to deal with

#### LARGE OR SMALL COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

(either by Auction or Private Treaty).

All enquiries will receive prompt and personal attention and immediate inspection will be made.

#### SURREY

Adjacent golf course. 14 miles London.



ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE in well-wooded surroundings with open outlook. Three reception rooms (lounge 30 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in.), 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Good domestic offices. Central heating. All main services. Garage for 2 cars. MAGNIFICENT LAWN TENNIS COURT. The mature gardens are a feature and they are in excellent condition. 2 ACRES. Immediate Vacant Possession. PRICE £7,750 FREEHOLD.—Particulars: EDWARD SYMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

#### TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861

Telegram: "Cornishmen, London."

#### RIVERSIDE BARGAIN

4 1/4 ACRES

£8,000

OXON-BERKS borders: 8 miles Oxford, with long frontage to River Thames, A CHARMING RESIDENCE in good order. Carriage drive. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 12-16 bedrooms. Central heating, main electricity. Excellent garages and outbuildings, lodge. Attractive gardens sloping down to water's edge. Bathhouse, tenroom over.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1 (1,984)

#### SALMON FISHING.

#### ROUGH SHOOTING.

#### GOLF.

SOUTH WALES. 3 1/2 miles R.C.C. at Cardigan. 450 feet up on gravel. EXCELLENT RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER. 3 large reception rooms, 9 bedrooms. Electric light, gravitation water. Garage for 2. Grounds comprising tennis and other lawns, rhododendrons, kitchen garden, etc. Meadowland available. £5,500.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,369)

GLOS-WORCS BORDERS. Mile from ancient market town. Family Residence, 12 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Garages, stabling, farmery, cottage. Grounds and land 40 ACRES. £15,000 FREEHOLD, subject to requisition.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (4,420)

£7,250

16 1/2 ACRES

WILTS. Avon Vale country. CHARMING RESIDENCE, partly Queen Anne period. Hall, 3 reception, study, 2 baths and shower, 8-9 bed. Main electricity. Central heating. ESSE COOKER. Stabling, garages. COTTAGE and bungalow. Well timbered grounds, orchard and meadowland.—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET W.1. (17,803)

£8,000

5 1/2 ACRES

HERTS-BUCKS BORDERS, mile station (L.M.S.), 500 ft. up. PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE. Carriage drive with lodge. 3-4 reception, 3 bath, 10 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.). Electric light, main water and gas. Garage for 3. Stables, 2 Bungalows. Charming gardens, tennis, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks. EARLY POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (10,843)

#### WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLA GRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

#### INCOMPARABLE VALUE

GEORGIAN HOUSE, 2 COTTAGES AND 40 ACRES.

£8,750 FREEHOLD.

Amidst unspoiled and wooded country, between Alton and Farnham; 300 feet with views, convenient village and bus route. Delightful old house, perfectly suited in own timbered grounds, drive approach and lodge at entrance. Hall, 3 reception, cloakroom, offices (Esse cooker), maids' sitting room, 7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ELECTRICITY, MAIN WATER.

Garage, stabling and superb range of farm buildings. Easily kept gardens, kitchen gardens, park-like pasture with stream.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

#### COTSWOLDS—AUCTION SALES MAY 10th

HYDE GRANGE, MINCHIN HAMPTON. 3 Rec. 5/8 Bed. Cottage. 12 1/2 ac.

HATTONS, FRAMPTON MANSELL. Small Country Res. Cottage—Annexe. Paddock.

HAZEL MILL, SLAD VALLEY, STROUD. 8 Rec. 6 Bed. 2 acres.

WOODTHORPE, THRUPP, NR. STROUD. 3 Rec. Billiard Room, 5/7 Bed. 1 1/2 acres

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, STROUD, GLOS. Tel: 675-6. Estab. 1772.

Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

## FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION—THIS UNIQUE RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE

On one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames and only 5 minutes walk of G.W.R. main line station with express service. Just over an hour from London.

## WITHIN EASY REACH OF HENLEY, READING AND OXFORD



WEST RIVER FRONTAGE

### CAPITAL MODERN HOUSE

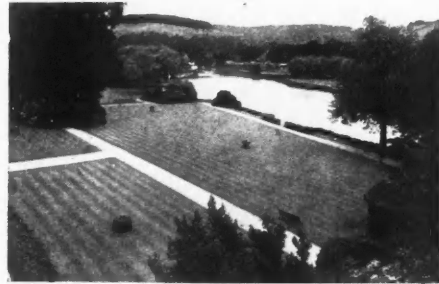
with 15 bedrooms, including servants, 3 bathrooms, billiards and 3 reception rooms, fine hall, 47 ft. by 16 ft. Main Electricity and Gas.

3 GARAGES, COACHHOUSE, 8 LOOSE BOXES AND AMPLE OUTBUILDINGS WITH 3 SELF-CONTAINED FLATS OVER.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with 500 ft. river frontage, 2 BOAT HOUSES and LANDING STAGE. TENNIS LAWN and PAVILION, and HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

In all about

**4 ACRES**



VIEW TO STREATLEY HILL

Particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (51,558.)

Preliminary Announcement.

By Direction of Mrs. Hutton-Croft

## WEST RIDING

In the delightful Upper Craven district renowned for its sporting qualities. Situated (L.M.S. Railway, St. Pancras to Glasgow main line) is 6 miles by road. Many of the important Yorkshire and Lancashire towns can be reached by car in just over the hour.

AS A WHOLE OR IN BLOCKS. TITHE FREE.

With Possession, on Completion, of the House, Tarn, and Home Farm, and of the Shooting, subject only to the service occupations.

### The Fine and Unique Sporting and Residential Estate

#### MALHAM TARN, NEAR SETTLE 868 ACRES

(with proprietary rights in perpetuity of First-rate Grouse and Rough Shooting over a further 9,786 acres adjoining).

The Freehold Property comprises: MALHAM TARN HOUSE. Containing hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 additional rooms and bathroom over garage. Electric light and central heating. Stabling and Garage for 8 cars; also

WATERHOUSES OR HOME FARM, 409 acres, 5 Cottages, School. MALHAM TARN (153 acres), with 2 boathouses, and affording exceptional trout fishing. Which will be offered for sale by Auction as a whole or in blocks (unless sold privately meanwhile) by

JOHN D. WOOD & Co. in May, 1946 at a place and date to be announced later.

Solicitors: Messrs. HUNTERS, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Land Agent: Captain CAMPBELL FRASER, Scarah Hill, Ripley, Harrogate.

Auctioneers' Offices: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.



## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central  
9344/5/6/7

(Established 1793)  
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.  
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:  
"Farebrother, London."

## SURREY

Adjacent to favourite old-world village, 400 ft. above sea level, with splendid southern views.

### A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

7 principal bedrooms, 4 staff rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Fine suite of reception rooms.

Central heating.

Main water. Electric light and gas.



Entrance Lodge. Cottage and good garage with chauffeur's flat.

Charming gardens with woodlands, in all

**ABOUT 13 ACRES**

**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD**

**With Possession**

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Central 9344/5/6/7

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

### ON HAMPSHIRE COAST

Facing the Isle of Wight, with splendid views.

#### FOR SALE

A really choice modern Residence redecorated in 1945. Lounge 40 ft. long, dining room, sun room, 5 or 6 bedrooms 2 bathrooms, etc. Bungalow, beach hut. Low water rights to beach. Double garage. Cow and calf pens. Electric light. Central heating. Fine gardens, tennis court, kitchen gardens and fields, in all about

**6 ACRES**

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.



### WEST SUSSEX

1 mile from a village, 7 miles from Petworth.

#### FOR SALE

This charming 16th-century Farmhouse having 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large kitchen with Kooksjoie Range, etc.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Garage. Garden, 1½ acres, with fine grass orchard, etc. Close to bus service to Horsham (12 miles), etc. In excellent condition and recommended by MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

### KENT, BICKLEY

#### FOR SALE

One of the best houses in the district situated in gardens of **2 ACRES**. It contains LOUNGE, 25 ft. x 16 ft., large DINING ROOM, 8 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, etc. GARAGE for 2 CARS with flat over. HARD TENNIS COURT. ORCHARD with 70 trees. ELECTRIC LIGHT, etc. Full details of MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.



23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### LOVELY REGENCY HOUSE IN ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN WEST COUNTRY



In lovely country near Bath. 500 ft. up  
with glorious views.

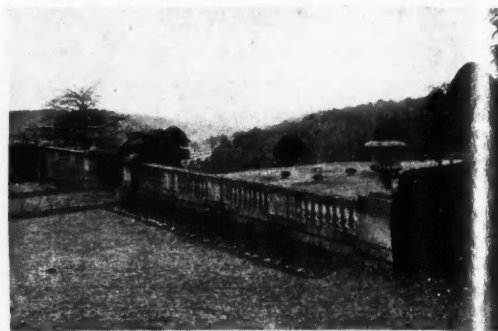
This fine Period House is in faultless order and whilst every modern convenience is installed all the original features are preserved, including choice fireplaces, beautiful staircase, etc. 12 bed and dressing rooms, 6 modern bathrooms, 4 fine reception rooms. Long drive approach through finely timbered park. Stabling. Garages. 3 cottages. Beautiful old gardens, woods and pasture.

#### NEARLY 100 ACRES.

Thousands of pounds have been spent within recent years on this exceptional property.

#### LONG LEASE FOR DISPOSAL

Agents: MESSRS. FORT, HATT AND BILLINGS, Bath, and WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.



## CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM: (Tel. 53439, 2 lines)  
and 42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY: (Tel. 2061, 2 lin-s)

"THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST"

**DEVON-DORSET BORDERS. £3,750**  
**ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED RECTORY.** Three miles from sea. Large lounge hall, 2-3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Outbuildings and gardens. **1½ ACRES.** Possession. A bargain.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**HEREFORDSHIRE**  
**GENTLEMAN'S VERY ATTRACTIVE FARM.** Delightful old half-timbered house, fully modernised and in perfect order (5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and lounge hall). Aga cooker. Main electricity. Cottage. Splendid buildings and good land. Net profit of £650 p.a. from special produce on a few acres. Highly recommended. **£12,750 FREEHOLD.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**N. DEVON. £3,250**  
**GEORGIAN HOUSE.** One mile good town, near coast. 5-6 bedrooms (all h. & c.), bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Garage, etc. Old world grounds of **1 ACRE.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER WYE VALLEY**  
An enchanting property of singular charm.



Between Ross-on-Wye and Hereford.

Three reception, 6 bed and 3 bathrooms, and very compact offices. Main electricity. Central heat. Cottage (modernised). Large garage. Fascinating garden. **4½ ACRES. £7,750 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**S. SHROPSHIRE—Nr. LUDLOW**

**AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE** with old gardens and 12 acres. **£8,750** 8-10 bed, 3 bath, 3 good reception rooms. Electricity. Central heating. Three cottages.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**MENDIP HILLS, SOMERSET. £6,500**

**DELIGHTFUL OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER.** Bath 15 miles. Three reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main Electricity. Central heating. Cottage. Lovely gardens, **4½ ACRES.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

**NEAR CIRENCESTER. 11 ACRES. £9,850**

**A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED, COMPACT STONE-BUILT HOUSE** in old timbered grounds with two paddocks, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. "Esse" cooker. Excellent buildings. Possession.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON (as above).

## CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

### AUCTIONS

"Preliminary announcement." "An outstanding proposition."

**STRATTON AUDLEY, OXFORDSHIRE.** 16 miles from Oxford and 3 from Bicester. Announcement of Sale of the attractive freehold AGRICULTURAL HOLDING OF 223 ACRES, with ample buildings and the Residential Farm House in excellent repair and situated in one of the Show Villages of Oxfordshire as at present occupied by the Owner, and is sold with Vacant Possession, on September 29th next.—Messrs. STACE AND FOOT (jointly) concerned with MR. ERNEST PENNINGTON, are instructed by Mrs. Field Marsham to sell by auction at the Kings Arms Hotel, Bicester, on Monday, May 6th, 1946, at 3 p.m. Detailed particulars, photos and plan may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

**WM. WOOD SON & GARDNER**  
Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents  
**CRAWLEY, SUSSEX**  
beg to announce that they have been instructed to offer the following valuable freehold properties FOR SALE with vacant possession, by Public Auction (unless previously sold privately), on WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1946, at the GEORGE HOTEL, Crawley, Sussex, at 3 p.m.  
By direction of Lady Hornsby  
The delightful Regency Period Residence carefully modernised and in excellent repair and known as  
**"THE OLD RECTORY," IFIELD, NEAR CRAWLEY**

comprising 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garages and stables. A LODGE and TWO MODERN COTTAGES, together with FIVE ACRES of attractively arranged gardens, including hard tennis court, paddock and orchard. Main electric light, water and modern drainage.  
By direction of the Owner.  
A compact well-built Gentleman's Residence. Ideally situated (within five minutes' walk of the station) for a professional or City gentleman, in excellent repair, known as  
**"WHITTON HOUSE," BRIGHTON ROAD, CRAWLEY**

Built of brick and part weather tiled and tiled roof by a builder for his own occupation. The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises: 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen and maid's sitting room. ALL MAIN SERVICES. Large garage and delightful garden of about 1½ ACRES, with tennis lawn, young orchard, kitchen garden, greenhouse and potting sheds. Appointments to view may be arranged by, and particulars and conditions of sale obtained from, the Auctioneers: Messrs. WM. WOOD SON & GARDNER, Crawley. Tel.: Crawley 2.

### AUCTIONS

**NEAR LEWES, SUSSEX.**

At the foot of the South Downs. Ideal hunting country and within easy daily reach of London. **"HAMSEY HOUSE," Hamsey, an IMPRESSIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** occupying a fine and secluded position with extensive views, 8 principal and 4 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 4 reception, 3 bathrooms, ample domestic offices with "Aga." Main e.l. Stabling and garages with COTTAGE. Delightful garden and grounds. Elizabethan farmhouse. Range of farm buildings and pastureland, in all about 15½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION, except 1 cottage and 11½ acres. AUCTION on APRIL 16, 1946. Illustrated particulars (1/- each) from the Auctioneers, ROWLAND GORRINGE & CO., F.A.I., Lewes (Phone 660/1), and at Uckfield, and the Land Agent, Mr. B. W. HOWE, P.A.S.I., Lewes.

**IN THE BEAUTIFUL STOKES POGES DISTRICT OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**  
In unspoilt country within 23 miles of London. Charming old Country House, dating from XVIIIth Century, and containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms and 10 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. In excellent condition. Main water, gas and electricity. Farm buildings. 18 acres of well timbered land. With vacant possession. Also picturesque cottage with 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, bathroom. For sale, freehold, £15,000. Or the house would be sold with approximately 7½ acres for £9,750.—Apply: Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & CO., Estate Agents, 24, Ryder Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 4511.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**  
Charmingly situated **SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION** at the ANGEL HOTEL, Northampton, on Wednesday, May 1, 1946 (unless previously sold privately) known as **"CLANFIELD,"** Islip, near Thrapston, containing: lounge hall, dining room 23 ft. 10 ins. by 18 ft., lounge 18 ft. by 14 ft. 6 ins., morning room, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), etc. Central Heating. All Main Services. Attractive gardener's lodge. Double garage. 2 loose boxes, etc. Gardens and grounds extending to about 2 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION on completion of purchase. Further particulars from the Auctioneers: DAKING AND WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Peterborough. Telephone 2347.

**SOUTH DEVON**  
**AUCTION, APRIL 25 OF THE HACCOMBE ESTATE**  
**HISTORIC MANSION** (5 reception, 30 bed., 5 bath), and parklands, with possession. Two well let fertile Red-land Farms, accommodation land, high yielding market garden

lands and a small holding. Valuable building sites, main road frontages, a productive quarry, etc. In all about **695 ACRES**. Illustrated particulars and plan from WAY-COTTS, Land Agents, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay.  
**SOMERSET. The Rectory, SPARKFORD**  
Well situated in the centre of a famous HUNTING DISTRICT. Excellent Outbuildings. **3½ ACRES** nicely timbered grounds. Main water, electric light, and drainage. VACANT POSSESSION. Ideal Private Residence, Hotel, or Boarding School. Auction Sale April 15, 1946.—Particulars from PALMER & SNEEL, LTD., Yeovil.

### WANTED

**COUNTRY.** Small Estate with good trout fishing essential. Up to £30,000 is offered. Usual commission required. Ref. "A".—ALFRED PEARSON & SON, Fleet Hants. Tel.: 118.

**DERBYSHIRE.** In the area Bakewell, Matlock, Ashbourne, Derby. Country house of character with modern conveniences, matured grounds with walled kitchen garden, one or two cottages. Possession about twelve months.—Box 962.

**LONDON APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES**  
Family Residence, away from main roads, 3 reception, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, main services, 1-2 cottages. 20-40 acres land, pasture and woodland preferred. Price £10,000 or near.—Particulars and photographs to Box 999.

### FOR SALE

**CORNWALL.** Splendid Seaside Hotel, just in market. Fully furnished, standing in prime position on front overlooking Falmouth Bay, close all town amenities and bathing beaches. 18 fine letting bedrooms, principal ones with busins, h. and c. Ample light and airy public rooms. Compact domestic offices. Good garden, with outbuildings and garage accommodation. Freehold. Price—fully furnished—£14,500.—Sole Agents: STOCKTON AND PLUMSTEAD, Mawnan, Falmouth. Ref. 2174.

**DEVON (NORTH).** On outskirts of a favourite market town, on high ground. Suitable for a private residence or guest house. To be sold with vacant possession on completion, a very substantially built Modern Residence containing unusually well proportioned rooms, including hall, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 9 bed and dressing rooms, etc. All main services. Large garage, stabling and other useful outbuildings, greenhouse, lawns, flower garden, prolific walled kitchen garden and productive orchard, etc. PRICE FOR THE FREEHOLD £5,000.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. JARVIS & Co., Haywards Heath. Tel. 700.

### FOR SALE

**EPSOM (near).** Fascinating tile-hung Sussex-style residence in favourite part close to Downs. Absolutely modern and labour-saving yet with old-world charm. 4 beds (h. & c. basins), 2 extra large reception, all tiled offices. Oak parquet floors, central heating, etc. Double garage. Third-acre lovely garden. Spotless condition. Freehold £5,750.—Sole Agents: MOORE & Co., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606.

**ESSEX.** A sound and interesting County property. Modern conveniences. 5½ acres (more available), orchard, paddocks, stabling. Vacant possession. Freehold, £4,500.—ROTHWELL, Purleigh, Chelmsford.

**KENYA.** First-class opportunity for young man or syndicate, in the healthiest, and most fertile district in the Highlands. Estate 6,400 acres, cultivation 1,000 acres; altitude 6,700 feet; rainfall 39 in.; coffee, pyrethrum, flax, stock, and all cereals successfully grown. Stone buildings, factories, driers, mill, dip, etc. Full equipment, including tractors, implements, and stock. Ample labour. Walk-in walk-out £25,000, terms if necessary.—Further particulars from Box 1.

**SUSSEX.** Nicest part seaside resort, 3 minutes sea. Architect-designed. Modern Detached House, 2 floors, 5 reception rooms, billiard room, oak floors, sun porch, 9 bed 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Acre grounds. For sale at pre-war value of £7,750 freehold.—Box 3.

**WEST SUSSEX.** For sale, an attractive residential estate of nearly 100 acres (7 miles from main line station), including a particularly fine picturesque modern, well fitted Sussex farm residence, part dating to 15th century. Comprising 5 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bath, maids' sitting room and usual offices. Main water, electric light. Well laid out garden including tennis court, and rose gardens, kitchen garden and large glasshouse. Small secondary farm house. Three cottages. Superior built bungalow. Garage for 3 cars and stabling with 2 cars over. Numerous farm buildings. Price, freehold £45,000.—Sole Agents: GLADDING, SON & WING, 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

### TO LET

**BERKS.** Historic Elizabethan Manor House to be let unfurnished or partly furnished. Main electricity, modern drainage, ample water supply. Two cottages, stabling and large garden.—Apply: Box 2.

**SOUTHAMPTON 10 MILES.** To let on lease, Canterton Manor House, in the neighbourhood of Lyndhurst.—For permission to view apply LONGWOOD ESTATES LTD., Longwood, near Winchester.



## ESTATE

Kensington 1490  
Telegrams:  
"Estate, Harrods, London"

## HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

Surrey Offices:  
West Byfleet  
and Haslemere

### FINE POSITION, NEAR WOKING <sup>c.2</sup>

On high ground with extensive views to Merrow Down and  
Hill's Back.



#### MODERN HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE DESIGN

3 reception rooms, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room. All main services. Fitted basins in all bedrooms. Complete central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Cottage (with bathroom). SECLUDED GROUNDS of about

3½ ACRES.

**FREEHOLD, £12,000**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.  
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809; and Byfleet 149)

### FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS. <sup>c.4</sup>

35 minutes Town, 2 minutes from Golf Course, handy for  
Burnham Beeches and Windsor.



#### MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with old oak panelled hall; panelled drawing-room; 2 other reception rooms; 8 bed and dressing-rooms; 2 bathrooms; complete offices. "Aga" Cooker with hot water system; central heating, etc.

Large garage with chauffeur's flat; Secondary garage and outbuildings.

Well Matured Grounds.

tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about 4 acres.

**PRICE, FREEHOLD, £10,750  
EARLY POSSESSION**

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, LTD.,  
34-36 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

### COBHAM <sup>c.2</sup>

On high ground, facing South, with a lovely prospect.



#### HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE

of the Elizabethan style.

Lounge-hall, 3 reception rooms, children's playroom, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage for 3 cars (with flat of 4 rooms and bathroom). Lodge of 4 rooms and bathroom. Beautiful grounds of

**ABOUT 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £13,000**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

### ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDER <sup>c.3</sup>

Pleasant position in residential locality.

#### PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Three sitting rooms, 6 bed and dressing, bathroom. Electric light, gas. Garage, stabling. Charming grounds, intersected by River Colne. Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, meadow, orchard.

**IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES. VERY  
REASONABLE PRICE**

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge,  
S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

### MAIDENHEAD AND TAPLOW <sup>c.3</sup>

Very pleasant position, with open views.

**ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**  
designed by architect. Lounge, dining-room, loggia, 4 bed. bathroom.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN SERVICES.** Garage. The gardens are a feature and extend to about

**¾ ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

HARRODS, LTD., 34-36 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge,  
S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

### ABOUT 40 MINUTES SOUTH OF TOWN <sup>c.3</sup>

In a first-class residential district, convenient to main-line  
station, with fast service.



#### A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Square hall, 2 receptions, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

MAIN SERVICES, GARAGE.

Delightful pleasure gardens and grounds  
extending to about

**ONE ACRE**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
REASONABLE PRICE**

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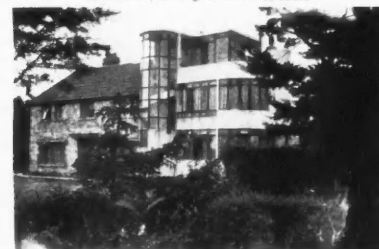
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**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT AN  
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Solicitors: Messrs. A. E. HAMLIN, BROWN, VEALE & TWYFORD, 7, Hanover Square, London, W.1.  
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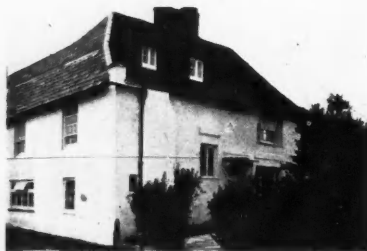
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 ABOUT 6 ACRES**

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Auction Sale at Brighton April 9, 1946.

Solicitors: Messrs. KEENE, MARSLAND & Co., 52, Mark Lane, E.C.3. Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton (Tel.: Hove 2277/7279).

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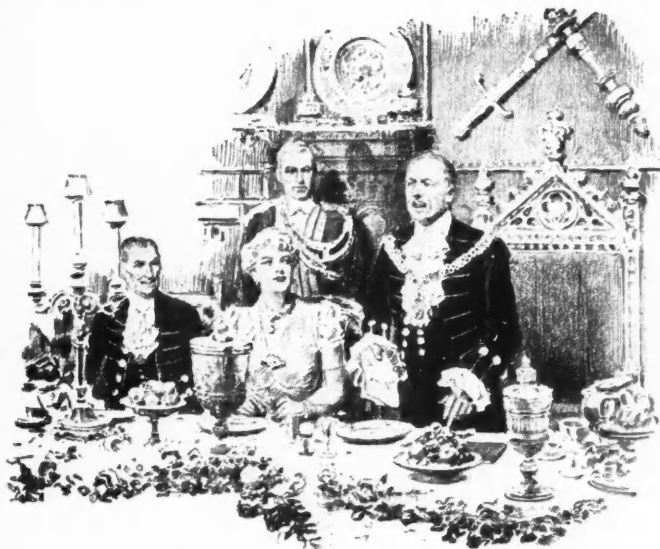


We've all cheered the winner home and had the time of our lives. Whether we've won a packet or lost our shirt, it's nearly the end of a perfect day. Nearly, but not quite; there's a pleasure yet to come. So now let's have a Gin and Votrix. It is Vermouth produced in England and very good—a first favourite and safe bet.

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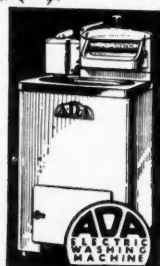
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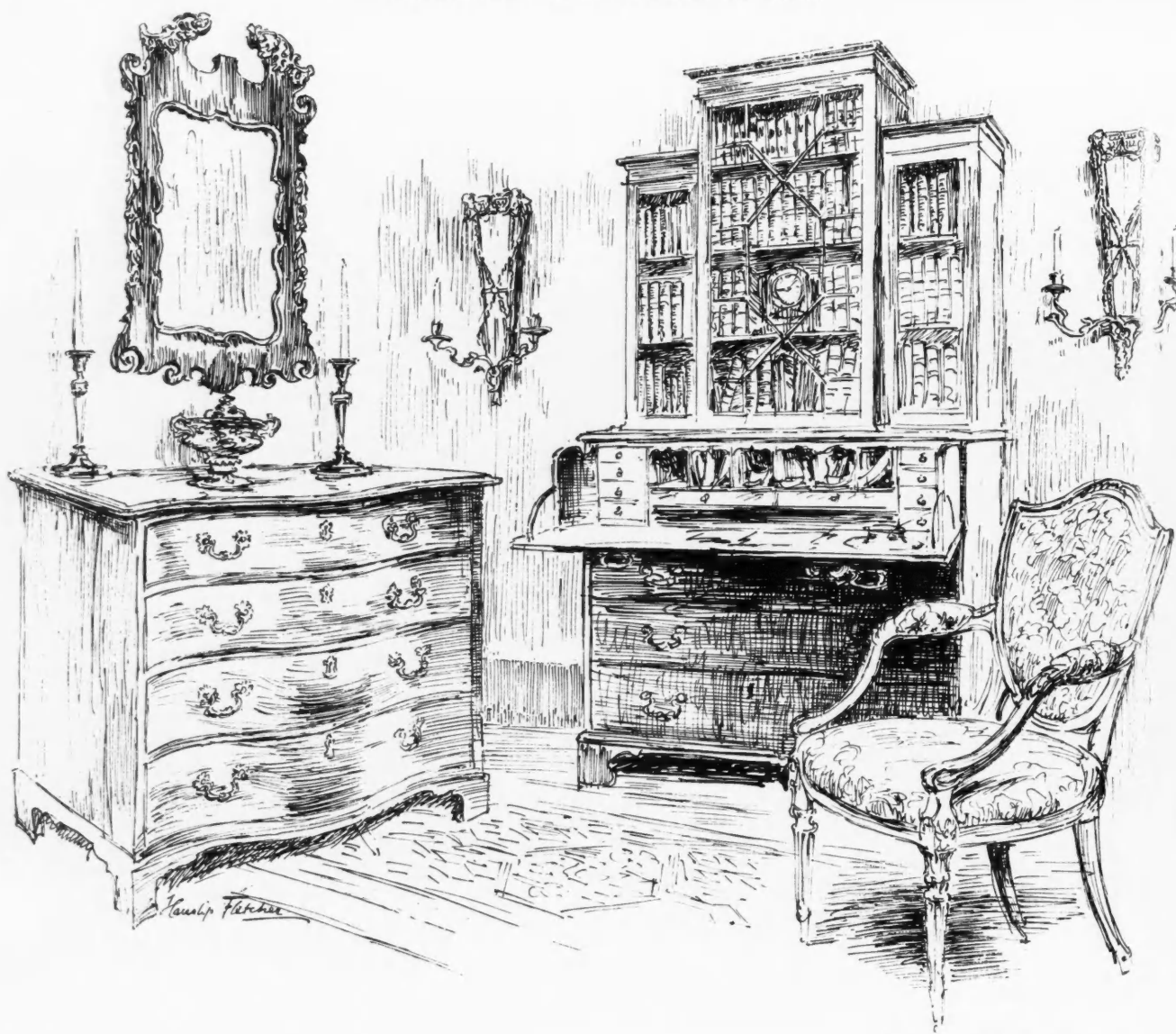
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX. No. 2568

APRIL 5, 1946



*Hay Wrightson*

## MISS DEVA CAYZER

Third Officer Cayzer, W.R.N.S., is the elder daughter of the late Sir Charles Cayzer, Bt., and of Lady Cayzer, of Kinpurnie Castle, Angus; her engagement to Lieutenant-Commander Studholme Brownrigg, only son of the late Admiral Sir Studholme Brownrigg and the late Lady Brownrigg, is just announced

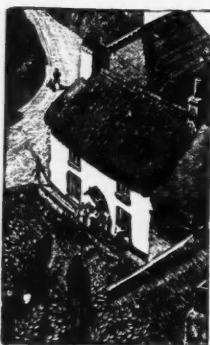
# COUNTRY LIFE

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COVENT GARDEN  
W.C.2.

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Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

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## HOUSING AND PUBLIC MONEY

THE issue of the February House Building Progress Report coincided with Mr. Tomlinson's remarkably candid exposure of the situation concerning the supply of materials and components. This situation, like that concerning building labour, tends to throw into the background the question whether—and how much—delay is inherent in the Government's determination to work only through the cumbrous and embarrassed machinery of local government. Here is a position which is bound to slow up house building through whatever channels it may be controlled. The figures of the Report show to what extent the available building operatives are still engaged in repairing war damage; on the average it takes four men four weeks to repair each house—though most of the houses were to start with not unoccupiable. There would seem to be a great deal of waste in man-power here. With regard to materials, war damage repair and the temporary-house programme are producing abnormally heavy demands for such things as slates, asbestos, cement, plasterboard, plate glass and builders' castings. Repairs alone are taking much more plasterboard and slates than were normally produced before the war.

When one adds to present shortages in labour and materials the difficulties involved in getting the building materials industries in working order again, one realises the crippling effects of the perpetual struggle between industries—and Departments—for the use of labour as it is released. Industrial planning seems well-nigh impossible when an allocation of 19,000 for Class B release to the building materials industries results in an actual release of 8,139 men, which is not only much less than half the number nominated, but less than the number who have preferred to wait for release in Class A. There is no guarantee that men so released will actually return to their original industries, and the Minister accounts for it by saying that "the industries concerned have never been regarded as attractive to work in." Working conditions are to be improved, a "working party" has been set up, and a Committee of Enquiry is to be appointed. But this seems the beginning of an interminable process of delay, and if one thing is certain it is that while production in any industry is being slowed down, the cost of production rises. Can the Government with its powers of coercion and, one would have thought, of persuasion, do no better than this? The ultimate cost to the public purse may well be appalling.

Meanwhile the only anxiety manifested by the Minister of Health so far as public expenditure is concerned seems to be that "State money should not be provided for houses owned by

private persons." It is difficult to follow the argument when one considers the practical, and from the national point of view, paramount reasons which have compelled this Government, like others before it, to subsidise the agricultural and many other essential industries. There seems a good deal of mental confusion in this attitude; just as much as there obviously is in the matter of who is to benefit by the subsidies attached to the new council houses. These are to be provided to meet the needs of the community subject to an upper limit of cost. The official object is to provide accommodation to those whose need for it is greatest—irrespective of the capacity to pay. But there is surely a good deal of reason why the subsidies should not be used to provide those who can afford to pay an economic rent with new houses at anything less than that figure.

## THE HOUSE OF LYME

LYME HALL, the great house of the Leighs on the edge of the Peak country where Cheshire, Derby and Lancashire meet, is in the Knole, Chatsworth and Burghley class, the prospects for which are a hard problem. Lord Newton, whose family have lived there since before 1400, has pointed out that taxation and other difficulties make occupation of such a huge historic building by an individual impossible now. On the other hand, the endowment required for maintenance by the National Trust may be so considerable in such cases that for various reasons it cannot be available. It appears that acceptance by the Trust, which is a non-official body supported by subscriptions of

## IN THAT QUIET PLACE

*IN that quiet place the children play;  
Still runs the little boy, his scarf of red  
Blown by the wind, as on an April day,  
When other winds of Spring played round his head,  
And at his side still leaps his faithful hound:  
Is it a dream that childhood does not die,  
But, at a sudden turning in the road,  
Again is found?*

AVERYL EDWARDS.

members, has been conditional on a tenant being found prepared to pay for using the house. The Corporation of Stockport has now come forward in this capacity, and it is expected that the Hall will be largely used either as a Teachers' College under the Ministry of Education, or as a convalescent home, for which its position, 800 ft. up, on the edge of the moors, is fitting. But, if so, it is indicated that no more than three of the rooms will be accessible to the public. That would be unfortunate, for the series of Jacobean, Stuart and Georgian rooms, ranged round a courtyard, and decorated and furnished in those periods, is as grand as the exterior and the 1,300-acre park. It must be hoped that a more satisfactory arrangement regarding access will be evolved.

## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

IT is not an uncommon experience to find Londoners who have never been inside the National Portrait Gallery, although they are frequent visitors to its elder brother in Trafalgar Square. Yet there is no London gallery better worth knowing, bringing together, as it does, art, literature and history, enabling us to "see Shelley plain," or gaze with awe on the majestic bulk of Samuel Johnson. It was fifty years ago yesterday that the present building behind the National Gallery was opened, forty years after the collection had been begun under a Board of Trustees that included Disraeli and Macaulay. For all that time the portraits were miserably housed, until finally, as so often happens in England, a private benefactor, Mr. W. W. Alexander, intervened, and by his generous offer shamed the Government into providing an adequate building. At present, owing to shortage of staff, the galleries are open only in the afternoon, and, as a result of war damage, some are still closed; but after Easter the top floor will be reopened to the public. Those who have

not yet done so should take the opportunity of looking at the Kit Cat Club portraits, admirably arranged, and all assembled in one room. In another Wren presides over a company of immortals all of whom might have dined with him in the year 1675.

## TREE ROBBERS

THE first blossoms of spring remind us again how many people there are who cannot resist the temptation to rob a tree. Just now pussy-willow is the chief victim, but the turn of the wild cherries will come on Good Friday and Easter Monday; soon afterwards the crab apple trees will suffer; and nothing apparently can preserve the roadside survivors of orchards through which new by-passes have been given. Foresters in the State service report much the same experience. Not only are young Norway spruce and Douglas fir stolen for Christmas trees in December, but hundreds of ornamental trees, planted by the highway boundaries (often to break the monotony of conifers), have also been lifted. This week's correspondence includes an example of another closely related symptom of this evil spirit—the spoliation by carving of boles. We all know, too, instances of damage wrought by troops in commandeered houses. The subject seems to merit something more than a wail or a shrug. Although we do not declare the fact, as some nations would, we yet take it as indisputable among ourselves that we are the most enlightened and politically advanced people in the world. But there are times when unpatriotic doubts may occur to those who have a sense of beauty and of what is fitting in human behaviour. Would the peasants of modern Greece or Tuscany or Catalonia behave as too many of our own people behave when out for the day?

## THE NEW W.A.E.C.s

BY June the Minister of Agriculture hopes to get through the process of re-making the War Agricultural Executive Committees on a more representative basis. The N.F.U., the C.L.A., and the workers' Unions, representing the three partners in agriculture, have been asked to recommend names for each county, and the Minister himself will select those he wants. He will appoint the chairman and up to four other members entirely on his own responsibility. We may hope that Mr. Tom Williams will have the wisdom to pick the best men he can get regardless of their political views. Reconstituted committees, like reconstituted milk, may be almost as good as the original, but foreign bodies must be excluded. For the next year or two these committees will have hard tasks before them, and they will need the singleness of purpose and honesty of judgment that characterised the best of the committees during the war years. Whether a man believes in land nationalisation should not matter. Practical qualifications and personal repute should count for most, and it is to be hoped that those with some experience of the work, who are asked to serve again, will put the interests of agriculture before their convenience and accept the Minister's invitation.

## A GOLFING BENEFACCTOR

MANY golfers, especially those of the elder generation, will have heard with a very genuine sorrow of the death of his beloved Woking of Mr. Stuart Paton. In his own modest and unobtrusive but resolute way he had done a great deal for the game of golf, and in particular for the course and club at Woking; he had done almost everything. He was one of the earliest members of the club when it was founded in the 'nineties; he lived for many years on the edge of the course, and it was largely due to him that it has remained, in the opinion of many people, the pleasantest place to play golf from London. He was for many years a valued member of the Rules of Golf Committee and he might have been Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club had he not with too much modesty declined that honour to the regret of his friends. Of these he had very many at Woking, at St. Andrews, and in his earlier days at Rye and Sandwich, and if he had an enemy nobody has ever heard of one.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

I HAVE just received from one of our big circulating libraries a volume almost every page of which has been heavily scored with a pencil in the form of underlined sentences and marginal notes by some egocentric idiot who imagines that his subscription gives him the right to deface the property of others. It is difficult to understand the mentality of a man who behaves in this fashion, and who thinks that his opinion is of the slightest interest to others, as such treatment of books is only justified when the copy is one's own property and one is using it for the purpose of reference, or is charged with the task of reviewing it. Even then it is a moot point whether out of respect to the publisher, and those who may read it later, one should not prefer to mark pages with paper slips to indicate the passages selected.

I imagine that it is a form of cheap conceit which inspires the pencil-marker of library books, as in this particular volume, and others I have had the misfortune to encounter. It is usually French, Latin and Italian quotations which have been underlined most heavily, together with any obscure and possibly erudite soliloquies. There would also seem to be a desire on the part of this book pest to inform other readers that he has travelled widely, as every description of scenery or life in some remote part of the Continent is saluted with a pencilled line, and sometimes a query or exclamation mark. It is possible that it is the same form of conceit which causes some men to travel with suit-cases so closely patterned with foreign hotel and station labels that the porter at Victoria Station has some difficulty in finding a clear space for the label "Worthing."

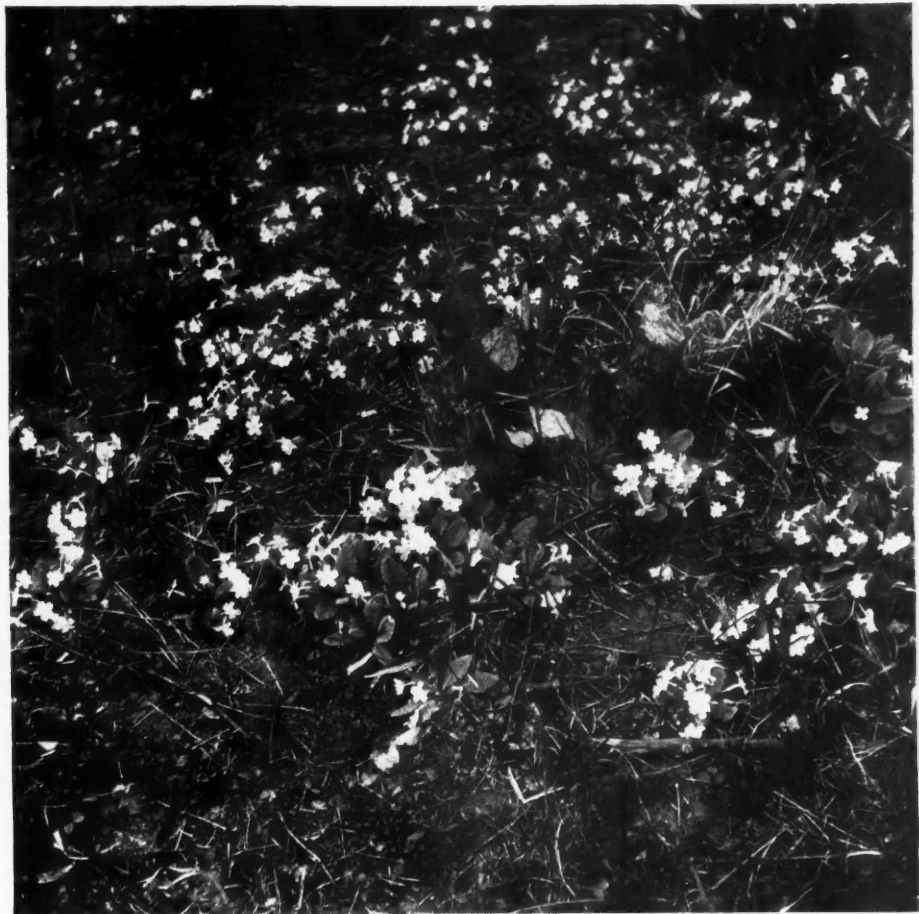
\* \* \*

AS it has been my fate—not my pleasure—to travel by a variety of routes between the Middle East and England every summer for twenty years, my own suit cases should be plastered almost an inch deep with inspiring labels such as Venice, Cairo, Genoa and Aleppo, together with slogans about being "Wanted on Voyage," and "Not Wanted on Voyage," but this is not the case. It is my experience that labels peel off of their own accord, and that a vandalic porter will always paste "Clapham Junction" over a top-notch exhibit like Damascus or Khartoum, so that the preservation of labels and the re-gumming of damaged specimens on the traveller's suit case must entail almost as much labour as does present-day philately.

It was my lot, also, to stay frequently when on inspection at that Mecca of the tourist, the Winter Palace at Luxor, and the hall porters would allow me to arrive and depart without any mark on my luggage to tell the world that I had stayed at this famous resort. I noticed, however, that tourists from the Middle West and elsewhere would queue up, and refuse to leave the hotel, until every piece of their luggage had been adorned with an 8vo. colour print of Luxor Temple, bearing the magic words "Winter Palace Hotel." Without this prized exhibit their travels would have been in vain.

\* \* \*

AT a recent Brains Trust sitting a question was asked about the meaning of the word "forties," which is used so frequently in the B.B.C. gale warnings, and Professor Huxley said that "forties" was a term used for the area around latitude 40N., and that seamen usually referred to them as the "roaring forties." At the close of the sitting the announcer explained that Professor Huxley should have said latitude 40 South and not latitude 40 North. According to my encyclopædias the "roaring forties" are in



E. H. Eugene Pizey

## "THE PRIMROSE-STARS IN THE SHADOWY GRASS"

the southern hemispheres, and this is a name given to that long stretch of the South Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, where a west wind blows at gale force for the greater part of the year. These southern forties, however, could have no possible connection with the weather of the British Isles, and the compiler of the forecasts must have the northern forties in his mind.

\* \* \*

IT is my impression, based on one voyage round the world in a four-masted barque, that the term "roaring forties" is applied to both the north and south latitudes, and that towards the end of the sailing ship era the stretch of ocean between the two southern capes was more usually called the "easting." From this arose the expression "running the easting down," the term used for the long run, usually with the wind or gale right aft, from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia and, after discharge of cargo and re-loading with wool at Sydney or Melbourne, the continuance of the voyage eastwards round Cape Horn. On the homeward run sailing ships, after crossing the Line, would catch the north-east Trades, and close-hauled would bear away to the north-west to the Sargasso Sea. Later, in the neighbourhood of the Azores, when endeavouring to make the necessary easting for the entrance to the Channel, they would experience usually a very heavy blow in, what I was told then were, the "roaring forties." Quite a number of the things told me by old salts on that voyage were untrue and this may be one of them, but the fact remains I have gone through life believing that the "roaring forties" were in latitude 40N., and have even perpetuated the error in my book *Half A Life*.

\* \* \*

A CORRESPONDENT, who confirms my impression mentioned in some recent Notes that, for a coarse fish, the tench is excellent eating, states also that it is pink-fleshed, and may well have been one of the varieties which monasteries stocked in stew-ponds. In his part of the world, the Norfolk Broads, he says a novel method of

catching the tench is employed: a cut is made in the dense reed beds, and in this is placed a bag net baited with a generous bunch of the brightest red and yellow flowers the garden can produce. Whether the tench goes into the bag net just to admire the blooms, or to pull them to pieces because the colour scheme offends his eye, or whether he just desires to eat them, the fact remains that the method is usually successful, and that quite good catches are obtained of a fish which is far too moody and fanciful for any but the most patient of float anglers to waste their time on.

In his book on angling Francis Francis describes a little pond in Hampshire, which he imagined was far too small to contain sizeable fish of any variety, but which he was assured held many large tench. On his first day on this pond he caught one small tench of under half a pound only, but was persuaded by the owner to try just once again, and on this occasion his bait was taken immediately every time it was dropped in the water, so that he ended up with over thirty tench the smallest of which was 1¼ lb., and all of which with the exception of three brace of two-pounders he put back into the pond. This, however, is the end of the story, for, though he fished there many times afterwards, he never caught another tench. This would go to prove that, if the monks of feudal times kept tench in their stew-ponds to provide them with a dinner on Fridays, they must have had many fishless days unless they employed a net.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER mysterious and moody fish of which I know little, and which will grow to prodigious size, in the right surroundings, is the carp. As a boy I stayed for a time in West Kent, and here there was a tiny artificial mill-pond which contained the usual small coarse fish and eels, but occasionally on bright sunny days one would see, basking on the surface in the middle of the pool, five or six enormous carp which looked absurdly out of place in such a tiny water.

Days and nights were spent angling for these monsters with every variety of bait, but, as

experienced carp fishermen will realise, they were proof against the efforts of a tyro schoolboy. Unfortunately for the carp a wandering otter discovered the small pond one night and, as the nearest river was over ten miles away, he must have been a redoubtable cross-country traveller. We found on the banks of the pool one morning the remains of the six carp, which proved that the otter, possibly assisted by his mate, had been busy for several nights before we made the discovery, and the head of the largest, which had been picked clean, weighed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb., which would suggest that this fish had been in the neighbourhood of 20 lb. before the otter dined off him.

\* \* \*

THE snipe, as most snipe-shooters are aware, is a bird which finds little to interest him in a perfectly clean bog or marsh, as the insect life he seeks requires some form of drainage from houses or cow-byres to create the conditions in which it will multiply.

There is a rough shoot in the south of

England which, among other features, has what appears to be a most attractive 200-acre length of water-meadows. If one inspects the shoot with the owner with a view to renting it, one is taken first to an almost suburban area, where a main road runs between the edge of some very wet and neglected meadows, and a row of cottages. Here on most days a few claps of the hands will cause some 30 to 40 snipe to rise from the small stretch of bog adjoining the road, and this is usually quite good enough for the uninitiated into the ways of snipe. If a populated area such as this holds 30 birds, he argues, it is obvious that farther away from human life the snipe will be even more plentiful, but when he rents the shoot he finds that the birds are all clustered together in this one rather unsavoury patch, and that the remainder of the water-meadows are hardly worth the walking.

\* \* \*

WHILE engaged in early morning duck shooting at the Enniskillen end of Lough

Erne, which is not regarded as a trout water, I have always noticed in the dead calm, which is usual just before sun-up, that there are undoubtedly trout in this part of the lough, and very large ones. During the long wait for the high-flying duck to come within range, the glassy surface of the lake was constantly broken by huge fish rising to some stray fly, and, judging by the disturbance in the water and the size of the wavelets which rippled right across the lake after each rise, the trout would not have been less than 5 or 6 pounds in weight. It struck me that one might possibly catch one of these rare monsters by allowing the boat to drift, and, with a heavily-greased line and well-oiled fly of large pattern lying on the water, waiting, like a Thames fisherman watching his float, until some cruising giant came that way. Whether it was due to sheer laziness, or a desire not to miss early-morning parades in bad luck, this wonderful plan of campaign never materialised, and therefore I cannot say if the method would be successful.

## ENCHANTED ISLES

Written and Illustrated by ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR

NOWHERE around our British Isles does there exist a series of channels more treacherous, and at the same time more alluring, than those comprising the Sound of Harris, that tideway of racing and tumultuous waters separating Harris from North Uist, and so bestrewn with islands and islets, with reefs and skerries, as to render it almost entirely unserviceable to shipping.

For me, this peril-studded seaway is one of Nature's grandest bequests. I doubt whether one has ever seen brine flowing by as swiftly as it does in this Sound. So much do its dangers and intricacies fascinate me that, were I asked where, for sheer adventure and excitement, I would spend a boating holiday, I would instantly choose this Hebridean maze of tortuous channels and conflicting currents. Fie upon our popular seaside resorts, with their uninspiring trips by motor-launch! There's nothing of velvet—nothing decadent—about the swirling Sound of Harris!

Berneray, Pabbay, Boreray, Killegray and Ensay are the largest islands in these waters. Hermetray, Shillay, Groay, Gilsay, and the two Lingays are but a few of its lesser isles. To nominate, besides, all the islets of the Sound would entail a couple of hours' work. Yet, we might just mention the Saghay group and,

perhaps, the Carminish Isles, situated close to the Harris shore, near Obbe—near Leverburgh, as it is now called by all except the natives.

With the exception of Boreray, which has an area of about 600 acres, and is attached to North Uist for parochial purposes, the five islands aforementioned are included in Harris, although Berneray, by far the largest of them, lies off the northernmost tip of Uist, from which it is separated by the strait known as the Sound of Berneray—once a favourite resort of the Seal-folk and of the Clan MacAndy of the Widgeons, to whom I shall refer briefly later on.

Berneray measures roughly three and a half miles by two. Its area exceeds 3,000 acres. Pabbay—the Priest's Isle—next in order of size, is almost circular, with a diameter of about three miles and an area of more than 2,000 acres. Ensay and Killegray are much the same in area, each being about 500 acres.

These five islands, as the number and variety of their archaeological remains testify, have been inhabited from ancient days. One finds upon them stone circles and standing-stones, chambered cairns, pre-historic duns and forts and places of worship, earth-houses, sculptured stones, stone cists and ancient ornaments and implements. Upon a rocky

promontory on Berneray, near the mouth of the sea-loch known as Loch Borge, is the site of a dun alluded to in the legend of buried treasure. Rising but a foot or two above the highest tide, on the southern shore of the same island, are the ruins of another dun, some sixty feet in diameter, and now but a mass of tumbled boulders.

On the shoreland to the west of the township of Borge, by the edge of the sand-dunes there, stands the remnant of a chambered cairn. Another such structure is to be found on the brow of a steep hill sloping down to Loch Borge. The sites of three or four earth-houses are still recognisable on Berneray, although many of their stones have been removed for building purposes in the locality. A group of five large stones elsewhere on the island is thought to be the remains of a stone circle. Then, two standing-stones overlook Bays Loch, from a knoll known as the Sun's Knowe.

Sculptured stones have also been discovered on Berneray; and an ancient stone cist, containing human remains, was unearthed here in 1875. Near the township of Sheabie, and in a sandy hillock known by a Gaelic name denoting the Knoll of the Skulls, some fine pins of bone were found a few years ago.

In the old, unkempt kirkyard at Bahnacille, by the southern shore of Pabbay, are the ruins



A STRETCH OF THE SOUND OF HARRIS, WHICH SEPARATES THE ISLANDS OF HARRIS AND NORTH UIST, IN THE HEBRIDES. THE VIEWPOINT IS THE MOOR BEHIND ENSAY HOUSE ON THE ISLAND OF ENSAY





**KILLEGRAY, ANOTHER OF THOSE ISLANDS SET IN THE SOUND OF HARRIS**  
This photograph was also taken from Ensay. Part of North Uist can be seen in the distance

of St. Mary's Church, the eastern end of which, however, has disappeared. A few feet to the west are the vestiges of a smaller and even earlier place of worship. Upon a rocky mound on the slope of Beinn a' Charnain (the hill occupying so much of Pabbay in its gentle ascent to an altitude of between six and seven hundred feet) are the circular remains of a fortified place known by a Gaelic name meaning Old Castle. Its walls are ten feet thick.

Similar ruins on Killegray are known as the Duman Ruadh, the Little Red Dun, or Fort. They stand upon the grassy plateau of a tidal islet on the south-west side. There are also on Killegray the ruins of an old church.

Both Ensay and Boreray have a prominent standing-stone, as well as the remains of ecclesiastical buildings, and of a dun or two. A little to the east of Ensay House is a single-chambered edifice, 23 feet by 12, with walls  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and an orientation somewhat to the south of east. It was once used as a stable. In 1910 the proprietor of the island restored it for use as a private chapel. This is the old chapel to which Martin Martin refers. A granite slab inserted above the door at the time of its restoration bears a Gaelic inscription, the following translation of which may suffice: This church was rebuilt in the year 1910, to the glory of God, in remembrance of the Holy St. Columba and the monks, who brought the Gospel to these islands, and founded this church at the beginning.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century, in a grave at the west end of Ensay, were found the "pair of scales made of brass, and a little hammer, both which were finely polished," to which Martin thus alludes. In the report of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments and Constructions in Scotland, published in 1928, these relics are listed with those ascribed to the Viking Age. The scales, it is thought, had probably been brooches. A few years ago, a hammer and scales were laid bare by marine erosion in the old and disused burying-ground on Killegray.

\* \* \*

Berneray is privately owned. Ecclesiastically, it is a *quoad sacra* parish in Harris, a parish which embraces all the other islands of the Sound. Mails and passengers reach Berneray by way of North Uist, though in good weather a boat sails to Rodel, in the south of Harris, in conjunction with the Outer Hebrides mail-steamer calling there every Wednesday.

Formerly, the congregations of Berneray and of Boreray were united under one minister, who lived on Berneray, but sailed to Boreray at regular intervals to conduct the Sunday worship there, and perhaps to officiate at religious ceremonies, such as baptisms, marriages and funerals, which, ordinarily, were carried through by a missionary then resident on the island.

Boreray, in 1871, supported a population of about 150. In 1923, it was acquired by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, when sixteen of its crofter-tenants were transferred, at their own request, to holdings on the adjacent mainland of North Uist. One crofter, Colin MacLean by name, elected to remain on Boreray, however. He is still there, as crofter. Apart from the few acres he works, the island is now let as grazings to the Berneray crofters.

About three-quarters of a century ago, Berneray supported roughly 450 islanders: to-day, its seventy crofter and allotment-holding families number no more than 250. At Sheabie, by the shore of the Sound of Berneray, may be seen the ruins of a little township that became derelict long years ago, when so many of our Islesfolk emigrated to Nova Scotia.

Here, at Sheabie, was born Angus MacAskill, the famous Canadian giant. Angus

was but a baby when his parents sailed away from the Hebrides. They settled on a farm at St. Ann's, Cape Breton, where Angus was brought up. When in his prime, he stood 7 feet 9 inches: his chest measured 82 inches; he weighed 425 lb.—just over thirty stone! Picture-postcards of him, portraying his mighty proportions, used to be common, both in this country and in the United States. While touring Britain on show, he had an audience of Queen Victoria. Only the other day a Hebridean friend wrote to me that he had just been visiting Angus MacAskill's grave at Englishtown, near St. Ann's.

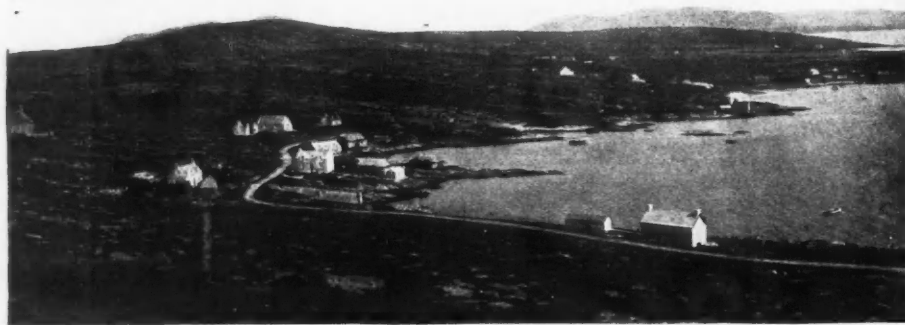
Placed above the entrance to an old building now used as a barn by the tenant of the Town Croft is a slab of white marble with a Latin inscription intimating that herein was born that illustrious cavalier, Sir Norman MacLeod of Berneray. The building is believed to have been used by the MacLeods as an armoury or gunnery in the troublous years of the seventeenth century—a view rather confirmed by the gun-slits in its walls, and by the fact that lying among the grass and nettles close by are the rusting barrel of an old cannon and a rusting cannon-ball.

Sir Norman was the third son of Sir Roderic MacLeod, XIIIth Chief of the MacLeods



**BARE AND BARREN SHILLAY, SEEN FROM PABBAY**  
The island of Shilla y, exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic storms in the Sound of Harris, is the home of numberless seals





**BAYS LOCH, ISLE OF BERNERAY. IT WAS ON THIS ISLAND THAT SEVERAL DISCOVERIES OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST WERE MADE**

of Dunvegan—the MacLeods of Harris and Skye, as distinguished from the MacLeods of Lewis. He was born on Berneray about 1600. It was he and his brother, Roderic, who led a contingent of their clansmen to fight for King Charles at Worcester, in 1651, where Norman was taken prisoner. He escaped eighteen months later, and returned to his native haunts in the Sound of Harris. After the Restoration, both he and his brother travelled to London from the distant Hebrides to receive knight-hoods at the King's hands for all they had done on his behalf.

Berneray shares with the other islands of the Sound of Harris their wonderful bird-life. On the beautiful bent-land by its western shores, countless lapwings congregate in the springtime, and nest in early summer. Many of these birds remain on the island all the year round.

\* \* \*

The story of Pabbay is not unlike that of many a Hebridean isle. A century ago it supported no fewer than 340 inhabitants; but much of the soil fell barren. Drifting sand overwhelmed a deal of it, especially on the south-east side. A big migration followed. By 1871, the population had dropped to eight. Ten years later, it had dwindled to two. On referring to a gazetteer recently published, I find it is now given as three. They are a trio of shepherds—three brothers named MacDonald. They live, all the year round, in Pabbay's only habitable dwelling and are employed by Mrs. Campbell, proprietor and occupier of the island, which is rented at £176.

The occupier, as you will understand, does not necessarily occupy his or her property in the sense of residing on it. Mrs. Campbell actually lives at Rodel, that historic place set down among rocks and coves at the very south of Harris, famous for its ancient church, and as being the burial-place of several of the Chiefs of the MacLeods of Skye and Harris, and of many another celebrity. Mrs. Campbell is also owner and occupier of Killegray, with which island goes Langay, the elongated islet lying a mile or so to the south-east. Both Killegray and Langay are rented at £70, with an additional £4 for the shootings. Killegray, to-day, is as unpeopled as Boreray and Pabbay. It is interesting to recall in passing that, when Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh and the immortal Flora MacDonald purchased the farm on which they lived in North Carolina, they named it Killegray.

I recall a memorable visit to Pabbay when it belonged to my friend, Stewart of Ensay. One still and hazy morning in autumn, our boat crept cautiously to the customary mooring-place at Bahnacille. For a moment, the restless tides were stilled. It was half-water. There was no movement anywhere. The very sea-fowl seemed loth to quit their perches on the rocks and reefs everywhere around us. Nor was there any sound until we rent the misty silence by our whistling to apprise the MacDonald brothers of our arrival.

Soon we heard the play of oars in rowlocks;

and out of the haze two of the men approached us in their boat, and rowed us ashore. They had been visiting their lobster-pots among the sea-rocks, only a few yards away. So poor was visibility that we had dropped anchor quite close to them without any of us being aware of it for some minutes. The haze had cast a muffling blanket over everything.

Soon after landing, however, it cleared away before a climbing sun. This enabled me to find the ruins of Old Castle and to reach the summit of Beinn a' Charnain. Everywhere around one Stewart's sheep stood stockstill, as if mystified by the presence of a stranger on their remote isle: they stared at me in amazement, as did also the vast herd of deer upon which I stumbled unexpectedly. There are many deer on Pabbay.

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Of all the isles I know, there is none on which I have lived more joyously than on Ensay. Several years ago, as the guest of Stewart of Ensay, I spent some of the happiest days of my life upon it, or afloat about its tideways. The island's population at the time consisted solely of Stewart and his family, together with a few servants and farm-hands. My sojourn was completely idyllic. If there be one thing about it that I remember more clearly than another, it is the brood of grey-lag geese that seldom wandered far from the white bay impinging upon Ensay House.

In the spring of that year, Stewart had found a wild goose's nest on Groay, a heathery eyot some miles away. He removed its five eggs, and placed them under a clogging hen. A week later, five grey-lag goslings were observed by the foreshore. For about six weeks they remained with the hen, and then struck out on their own, paddling by the tide's edge most of the day and much of the night.

Twice daily, Stewart fed them by hand even when they were quite mature. On returning home by sea, he always called to them as he approached the landing-place. If not already afloat, they instantly raced down the sands, swam out to meet his boat, and escorted him to the shore, gagging about his feet as he disembarked. By the end of the autumn, they were tamer than any of the domestic fowls on Ensay. What eventually happened to these grey-lags, we do not know. It was thought that one day they may have strayed too dangerously to the westward, and perhaps been shot by Berneray fishermen. They were, indeed, fascinating.

The proprietor of Ensay is now Mr. Simon MacKenzie, who resides at Obbe. Its farm is rented at £120, and its house at £15. Mr. MacKenzie is also tenant of the seal-haunted Isle of Shillay, which he rents from the Department of Agriculture, to whom he pays an annual rental of £8.

Shillay feels the full fury of the Atlantic storms. A landing is possible only in calm weather. Nevertheless, it is the home of numberless seals. So thickly do they populate it in summer and autumn that one can scarcely move on it because of them. The predominant species is not the grey seal commonly seen around our northern shores, but the big dark, Atlantic seal.

The seals breed on Shillay during the month of October. They travel inland quite a distance, often covering completely the summits and slopes of the eminence above the beach where a landing is usually made. By their constant movement to and fro, they have made parts of the island black, grassless and slushy.

\* \* \*

Lack of space precludes one from embarking on the folk-tales of these particular isles. Yet, I must just mention two fragments associated with Berneray, with the Sound of the same name, and with North Uist.

Long ago, they say in the Western Isles, there dwelt on Berneray a sect known as the MacAndys, many of whom were changed by magic into the species of duck known to the Hebrideans as the *lach*—the widgeon. So, to this day, those MacAndys who suffered this metamorphosis are referred to in these parts as the Clan Andy of the Widgeons. They haunt the Sound of Berneray in great numbers. Their cackinnation may be heard as they deride such of their former kinsfolk as chose to continue toiling upon this island, in an endeavour to wrest from it enough sustenance to live upon, rather than accept the happier lot of those who were changed.

It was none other than Sir Norman MacLeod who, on his return to Berneray at the Restoration, committed to writing those lines in the widgeons' language, which have come down to us from the middle of the seventeenth century. Here is a translation of a few of them:

Clan MacAndy!  
Clan MacAndy!  
Weakly clansmen!  
Puny clansmen!  
*Vioch! voch! vuch!*  
*Uv-uv! uv-uv! uv-uv!*  
*Ur! ur! ah!*

The Clan MacAndy of the Widgeons shares the sound of Berneray with the Clan MacCodrum—another queer folk of the Isles. The MacCodrums of North Uist, on the opposite shore of this channel, are known as the *Slíoch nan Ròn*, the Progeny of the Seals—the Seal-folk. They say in the Outer Hebrides, as also in the Orkneys and Shetlands and in Ireland, that the seals are men and women under magic spell—just ordinary human beings, enchanted.



**AN ANCIENT CHAPEL (recently restored) ON THE ISLE OF ENSAY**

# INTER-'VARSITY SPORTS REVIVAL

By LIEUT.-COL. F. A. M. WEBSTER

WE saw athletic sport at its highest level when Cambridge defeated Oxford by 65 points to 43 at the White City Stadium, London, last month. Blues have been awarded for these sports since their foundation in 1864. There were fewer than 5,000 spectators, but what was lacking in numbers was made up by enthusiasm. If the gate money has fallen from the palmy days of Lord Burghley, when the man-in-the-street paid thousands of pounds to watch inter-team, rather than individual, contests, there were still many keen struggles and some surprises. There were, too, some pointers to the Olympic Games to be held in London in 1948.

Fairgrieve, the Cambridge Rugby football three-quarter, was in second place nearing the 40 yards winning post, but came with a rush in the last dozen yards to beat the Cambridge University Athletic Club President, J. Harwood, by a bare yard. In the 440 yards, Fairgrieve ran second to the C.U.A.C. honorary secretary, J. W. E. Mark. But one remembered the Eric Liddell, who played at three-quarters for Scotland, won Scottish and English athletic championships from 100 to 440 yards and, finally, took the Olympic Games 400 metres title in 1924 in the world record time of 47.6 seconds. Fairgrieve is very near, if not quite, as ugly a runner as was Liddell, but in him I think we may find the successor to the "Flying Parson".

Another link with the past was A. N. Willis, C.U.A.C., who very nearly sprang a surprise in the long-jump. He was up against J. Morrish, who was reported to have jumped over 24 ft. at Oxford, but Willis, clearing 21 ft. 7 ins., led in the contests right up to the last round, in which Morrish produced 21 ft. 8½ ins. The unlucky loser by an inch and a half is a son of A. G. de L. Willis, who gained a Cambridge Blue in the high-jump of 1914. After winning four Army championships

in a row, he represented Great Britain at the 1924 Olympic Games and the British Empire versus the U.S.A. in the same year.

The 880 yards finalists were all men who have served through the recent war, and in that race J. W. E. Mark, C.U.A.C., was pushed to a 58-second quarter by G. D. M. Tudor, Oxford University Athletic Club, who continued to pile on the pace but could not get the lead. Coming into the home stretch, however, J. P. S. Gibson, who had been running last and had looked like throwing in his hand on the last bend, came into the running at sprinting pace; he cut down his field, man by man, to beat Mark by less than a foot. Mark was yet to have his victory, however, for a Cambridge selection pulled a muscle in limbering-up for the 440 yards and Mark, who took his place in the team, won that race by three yards from Fairgrieve. Mark is another man who will bear watching for Olympic honours.

The Cambridge man, J. C. E. Wilson, who had won the Crick Run at Rugby, was

caught napping in the mile, which he lost to N. M. Green, O.U.A.C., by inches.

I have added to this article a table which shows: the improvement in performance since the inter-'varsity sports were first held; the differences in achievement before and after the war of 1914-18; and, again, between 1939 and 1946.

Results after the first world war were better, in general, than those before it. Now we find that performances, in general, are lower in 1946 than they were in 1939. What is the explanation? I would say, in the main, that both universities have lacked the services of their professional coaches during the war period. The boys coming up from the schools, too, have been far less efficient in athletic technique, the probable cause being that the Public Schools Challenge Cup meeting—a great inspiration to the schools for many years—was maintained from 1914 to 1918 and continued thereafter, but was, perforce, abandoned between 1940 and this year, when the meeting is to be revived.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INTER-'VARSITY RESULTS AND RECORDS

Event	1864	1914	1920	1939	1946	Records
	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.	Min. Sec.
100 yards ...	10.5	10.2	10	10	10.4	9.9
440 yards ...	56	50	49.6	49	51.8	49
880 yards ...	No event	1 56.4	1 57.4	1 57.9	2 00.6	1 54.2
1 mile ...	4 56	4 23.2	4 27.6	4 24.8	4 33.8	4 17.8
3 miles ...	No event	14 34.8	14 45	14 52.2	15 14.8	14 34.8
120 hurdles ...	17½	17.2	16.6	15.6	16.6	14.9
220 low hurdles ...	No event	No event	No event	24.9	28	24.8
	Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.
High-jump ...	5 5	5 8	5 9	5 9	5 10	6 2½
Long-jump ...	17 4½	23 6½	22 7	22 5	21 8½	23 7½
Pole-vault ...	No event	No event	No event	11 6	No event	12 7
Weight ...	No event	41 1	40 9	45 1½	39 4½	45 9½
Discus ...	No event	No event	No event	127 4½	122 4	127 4½
Javelin ...	No event	No event	No event	191 10	164 10½	191 10

## A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES

By EILUNED LEWIS

THE first peace-time spring cleaning has a cheerful ring, but is it as good as it sounds?

There is no increase in the soap ration or in the available amount of help. It is true that the dry-cleaner says he will dry-clean, but some of our curtains and chair-covers would disintegrate at the thought, and there are no coupons to spare for replacing them. Nor have the honourable scars of war in our bomb-shaken houses made the yearly ritual any easier when water still trickles in under loosened tiles and plaster crumbles at a touch. Finally, there has been the weather. Any idea of spring cleaning through snow, frost and sleet was clearly ridiculous, and a stocking tied round one's sore throat more suitable garb than a duster round the head. After all, spring cleaning should be an April affair, accompanied by lilac, sunshine and bird song, as it always seemed to be in one's childhood when the heavy carpets, beaten on the shrill green lawn by kneeling men in their shirt sleeves, emitted little puffs of dust like so many smoking altars—altars consecrated to the Spring Goddess.

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THE housing shortage is as bad in southern agricultural districts of England as anywhere else in the country; yet how explain such an oddity as this? Half-way down our northern slope stands a small steading tucked into the shelter of a protecting wood. Centuries ago the old high road passed its door carrying riders and pack-horses, foot passengers and gay companies with hawk and hound. That road has vanished, remaining only in ancient maps, and here and there as a sunken track where the shy field-fares congregate in winter and nightingales sing in May. But the present high road is only the breadth of a field away from the little farm; an alluring footpath leads to it up the slope, while

in the other direction a good lane meanders downhill to another road with its country buses, half a mile distant. The situation, therefore, is far from isolated, though its quiet air of peace always seemed peculiarly suited to the old carter and his wife who lived there for so many years, and in whose tiny south garden one could always be sure of finding the first primrose and the last chrysanthemum.

When at last the old couple retired, great preparation was made for their successors; fresh paint decked doors and windows and a dazzling bath appeared in the scullery. But the new tenants, hailing from a distant county, remained strangely unassimilated and never quite took to our ways. Then, one day I went to beg a sackful of straw to cover our seed potatoes and behold the newcomers had vanished and the little house stood deserted. It was the gamekeeper's wife who told me of the squire's difficulty in finding a new carter to occupy it.

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THEY all say it's too far away, and no electric light besides. Too far away! I thought of smallholdings in the West reached through deep dingles and over hill-top bogs where you can lose a horse in winter-time; farmers' wives carrying heavy baskets several miles to reach a crowded bus that runs but once a week on market day; children setting out for school in the dark over the snow, and the district nurse requiring a pony to reach her farthest cases.

"Not that we had anything but lamps and candles when I was a child," went on the gamekeeper's wife, and we agreed that going to bed with a candle was no hardship and that oil lamps gave a kind light for reading and sewing. A central draught lamp was, I recall, considered

the best sort, as the double-wick variety gave too much scope for the unreliable efforts of new maids who had not learnt, and sometimes never did learn, the skilled art of trimming a wick. The "Aladdin" lamp I regarded as a doubtful *parvenu*: shaped like a gas mantle, it was praised for its wonderfully good light, but had a horrible habit, if turned too high, of going up in an Israelitish pillar of fire, "an awful guide in smoke and flame," after which there was no course other than to sit in semi-darkness till the black patch had been "burnt off." But nowadays who has the patience for such vagaries?

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NEWLY-formed Music Circles and Music Societies are now the rage: piping peace indeed and one of the most cheerful signs of the times. But the announcement that a famous string quartette would give a concert at five o'clock in the afternoon was received with indignation in some quarters—married quarters, I should say, for the husbands are back from the wars and some husbands are as fond of listening to music as are their wives.

"There won't be a single man there at that hour," said one of the annoyed ladies. "As though we hadn't had enough of female gatherings for the last six years!"

What a difference there is among these newly-returned men! Some of them look so burly in their civilian clothes it is clear that, in spite of dangers and boredom, they have lived far better than their womenfolk at home. And then, to confound completely any such thought, one meets a man who has spent four and a half years in a Japanese prison camp, coming out of it four stones lighter than he went in, and having endured such things that we are left wondering what it is that brings a man through to the end, not unscathed perhaps—that would be impossible—but able to speak, eat and joke with those of us who know nothing of such sufferings and can scarcely bear them in contemplation.



# THE STANDARD GRANDFATHER CLOCK OF THE 18th CENTURY

By R. W. SYMONDS

IT was at the beginning of the eighteenth century that, in order to meet a growing demand, the grandfather clock became standardised in the design of its clockwork. Throughout the period from Charles II to Queen Anne both the dial and the case continued to increase in size. The progress of the former was from 8, 10, 11 to 12 inches square; the latter grew from 6 feet to 9 feet or more in height. This increase in height was due to the size of the clock being made to accord with the scale of the room. For the lofty apartments of a nobleman's mansion a tall nine-foot clock-case with a super-structure of domes and plinths supporting finials or urns was found necessary; but for the average citizen's home a grandfather clock measuring about 7 feet 6 inches was looked upon as correct.

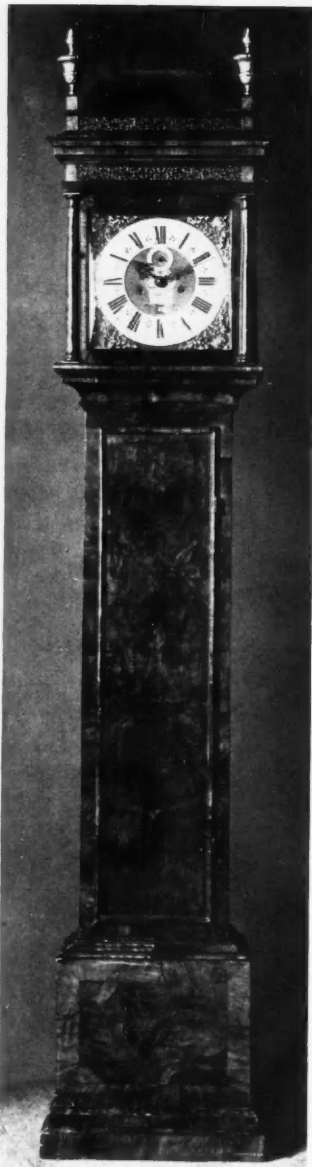
The standard grandfather clock of the eighteenth century had a 12-inch dial with an arched top (the arch came in about 1715); it was fitted with an eight-day movement striking the hours; and it had cut in the centre portion of the dial a slot which showed the date of the month. The case was also standard in design; for it showed but little variation in each period; it was, however, of various treatments—walnut veneer, japan-work, joined oak, mahogany.

The early examples of the standard grandfather clock (recognised by a dial without an arch, but this is not invariable, for some makers continued to use the square dial) usually had a walnut case decorated with marquetry. The marquetry was often coarse in quality and showed the effect of price-cutting to make it conform to the cost of a standard case. Early in the reign of George I marquetry went out of fashion and its place was taken by either plain walnut veneer or by japan-work. For the lower priced clock, especially of provincial make, an oak case was extensively used.

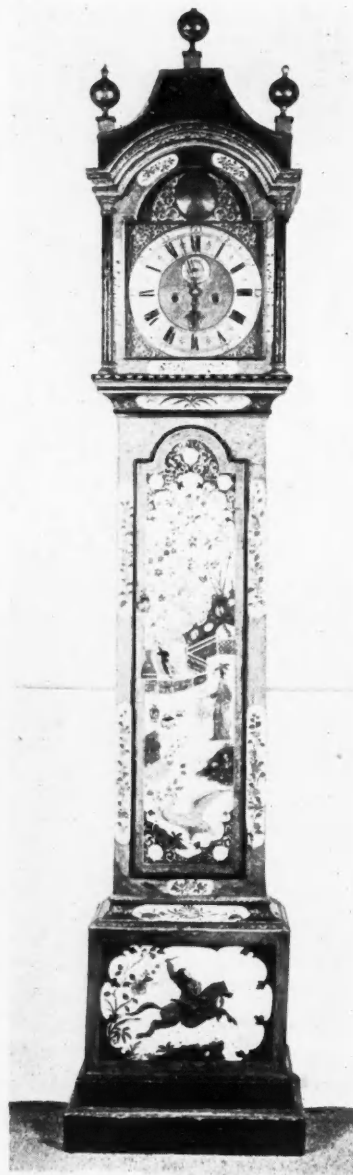
Ever since the late seventeenth century japan furniture had enjoyed considerable popularity owing to its highly decorative character. The Chinese figures and landscapes were worked in gold on coloured backgrounds ranging from brilliant scarlet, yellow, and cream to bright tones of blue and green and a rich black. Japanning was inexpensive, for it was nothing more than paint and varnish and hence it became a particularly appropriate medium for the standard clock-case. For forty years the japan-cased grandfather clock enjoyed the greatest popularity and its numbers far exceeded the clocks cased in plain walnut; the japan even competed with the cheaper oak.

This large output of japan clock-cases of the time of George I and II is only evident to-day by the survival of a number of clocks either with much restored cases or with the japan-work in a bad state being obliterated under old blistered varnish. The clock-case with its japan in a brilliant unrestored condition is a rare survival. All the extant japan-cased clocks, however, can only be but a small residue of the number originally made. Owing to the lighter colour, cream, yellow, and scarlet, being unable to withstand wear and damage as well as the darker, very few clock-cases of these grounds have survived, but there would seem little doubt that many were originally made.

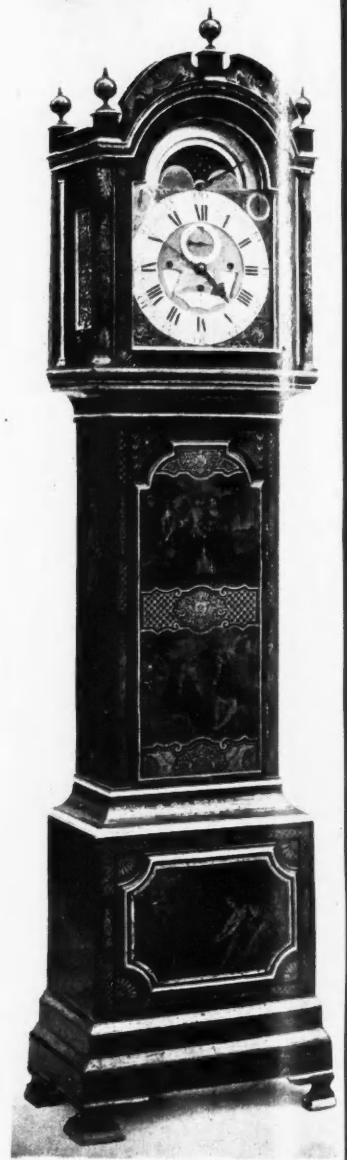
About 1760 a change took



1.—A CLOCK OF LONDON MAKE WITH A SQUARE DIAL IN A PLAIN WALNUT CASE. Circa 1715



2.—A CLOCK WITH CASE OF ENGLISH JAPAN WHICH HAS THE CREAM BACKGROUND—A RARE SURVIVAL. Temp. George II. (Right) 3.—A JAPANNED CASE OF THE TYPE THAT WAS DECORATED WITH CONTEMPORARY VARNISHED PRINTS. Circa 1757



place, for both walnut and japan were now quickly going out of fashion and mahogany was taking their place. Oak, however, still remained the popular wood for the cheaper clock-case. The reason that mahogany had not been favoured earlier by the case-maker was due to the expense of the fine figured veneer. The wood had been used in the solid for chairs and tables since 1720, but only the best and most expensive mahogany furniture was veneered previous to 1750, for it was only after this date that figured mahogany became more plentiful. The price then dropped and it competed with the walnut and the japan, which it soon displaced.

In the last half of the eighteenth century there was a great increase in the production of grandfather clocks by provincial makers. Particularly was this so in Lancashire and Cheshire, where a school of clock-making which coincided with the rise of the Lancashire cotton industry, came into being. Such North Country clocks were more distinguished by their cases and dials than by their movements, which were mass-produced of a standard pattern. The best clocks had cases of mahogany highly decorated with carved ornament which was in a medley of styles—Gothic arches, classic columns, Chinese fret being all present sometimes in one composition. This style of North Country clock case was entirely different from the standard London grandfather case, which had no carving, the ornament being in the form of mouldings and brass or wood frets according to the earlier tradition of the first half of the eighteenth century (Figs. 4–5). Another difference between the standard clock of the South and that of the North, was that the former retained its elegant proportions by being narrow waisted, whereas the North Country clock, and especially the Yorkshire-made example, grew wider and wider in the waist as the first quarter of the nineteenth century advanced.

In the London of the early nineteenth century the grandfather clock was no longer fashionable. This fact we owe to Thomas Sheraton, the cabinet-maker and furniture designer, who writes: "Clock Case, a tall piece of furniture,



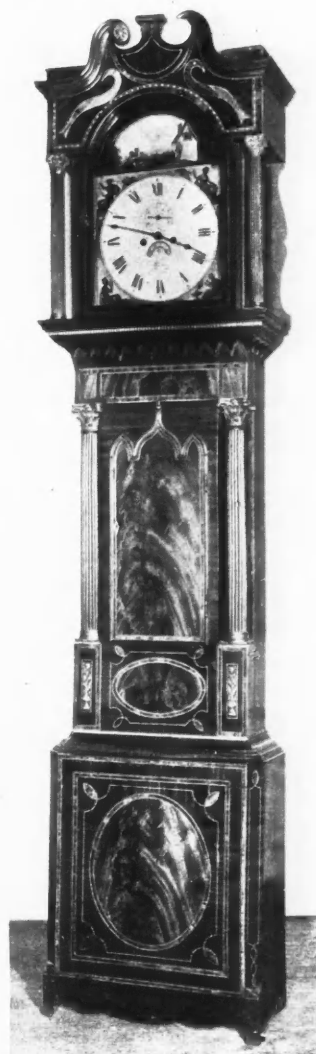
adapted to a pendulum clock. . . . But as these pieces are almost obsolete in London, I have given no design of any; but intend to do it in my large work, to serve my country friends."—(*The Cabinet Dictionary*, 1803.)

A feature of grandfather clocks, especially those of Lancashire make, was a piece of clockwork in the dial arch that showed the phases of the moon (Fig. 6). In the days when people planned long journeys by coach or on horseback it was important to know the moon's age; for with a full moon one could travel on during the night if it were necessary. Other "Motions in the Arches" was a "Strike-Silent" hand, a swinging figure of Father Time, or a rocking ship.

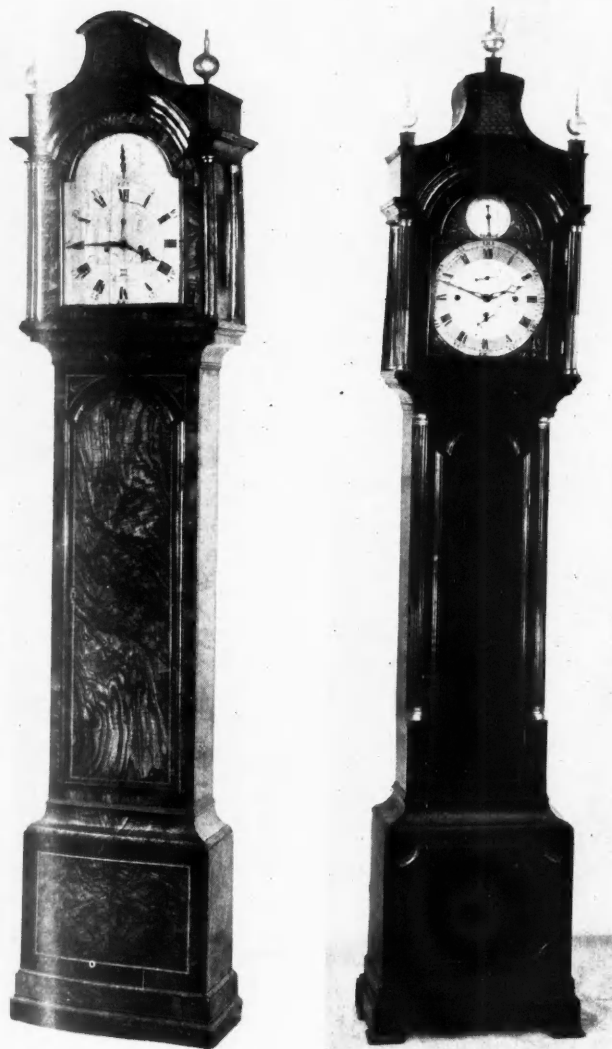
In the last half of the eighteenth century the production of the cheaper grades of the standard grandfather clocks increased considerably. There was the clock bought by the less well-to-do citizen or the country folk, which was usually in an oak case either decorated with a moulding round the door or with a cross-banded edging of mahogany or fruitwood, the banding also edging the corners of the case. The dial of this cheaper grandfather clock, instead of being of brass with a raised silvered hour circle, was often a fluted dial with the hour numerals and spandrel ornaments engraved on it and the entire face silvered, a treatment which showed up the engraving and made it easily legible (Fig. 4). For this reason the silvered dial was much in use for regulator clocks.

Every common dial of this period was one that was japanned or painted, but this treatment was usually reserved for a still lower grade of grandfather clock—the 30-hour one made by the clock-maker of the countryside. The 30-hour grandfather must have been made in thousands throughout England in the last half of the eighteenth century, but to-day it is growing scarce, there being little sale for a clock that has to be wound daily, so that its most usual fate is to be sold for scrap metal.

In this lowest grade of standard grandfather clock everything was done to reduce cost in order to increase its sale and to allow it to find its way into the poorer class home. Its dial was japanned and it was without an arch, the omission of which simplified the



6 and 7.—CLOCKS OF LANCASHIRE MAKE IN MAHOGANY CASES. LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. That on the left has an unusually elaborate carved and fretted case; the other has the case inlaid as well as carved and the dial is japanned with the spandrels decorated with the four seasons



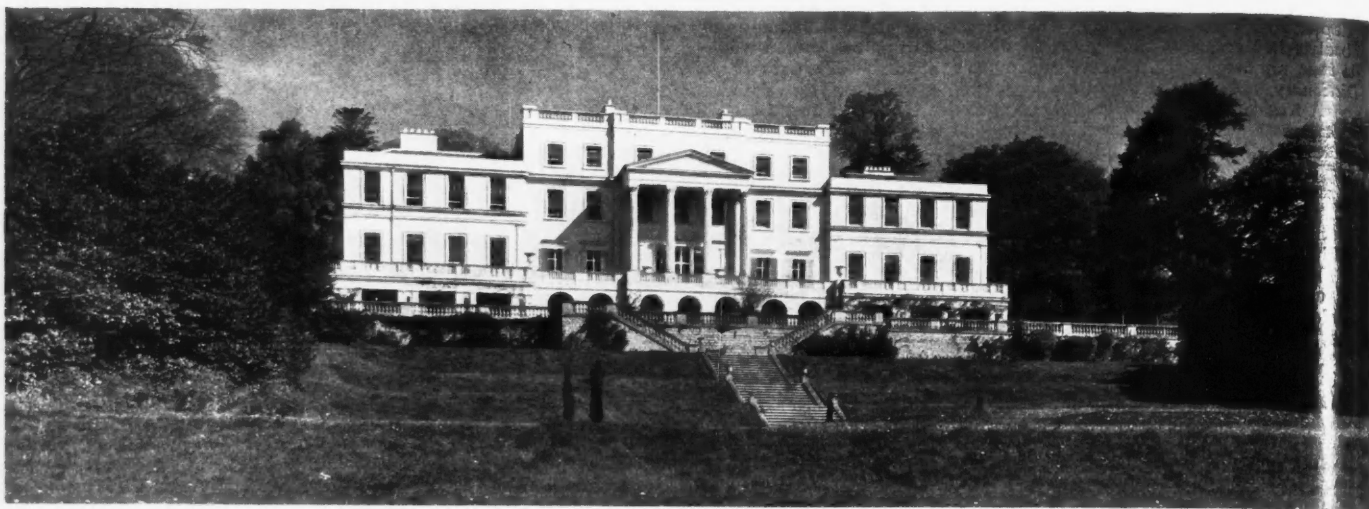
4 AND 5.—WALNUT CLOCK-CASE BY A MAIDSTONE MAKER AND (right) ONE OF MAHOGANY BY A LONDON MAKER. They are typical of the standard designed case which was made in London and the South of England during the last half of the eighteenth century

making of the case; it only told the hours and quarters, and had no minute-hand. The case, instead of oak, was more often of soft wood painted and grained. As it was of 30-hour duration only, a light weight was necessary, and therefore one weight was made to do for both the going and the striking. The weight was pulled up by hand, unlike the eight-day, in which the gut line holding the weight was wound up on a barrel by a key inserted through the dial—a much more costly arrangement. A still cheaper variety of 30-hour clock hung on the wall, thereby saving the cost of a case; the dial being unframed and unprotected by glass. Such wall clocks were fitted with side doors to keep out the dust and to hide the works.

Many country clock-makers of the last half of the eighteenth century bought their clock movements complete and did not carry out the processes of assembling and finishing the various parts. They also bought the dials from the dial-makers and fitted them to the ready-made movement. Many of the cheap and mass-produced clock movements have an iron plate fixed to the front plate; for this attachment, to which the dial is secured, allows a mass-produced japanned dial to be fitted to any clockwork. Without this additional plate it meant that the dial feet which held the dial would often have to be shifted to suit the varying position of different clockwork, an alteration impossible without destroying the japanning.

Many cases of country clocks were made by the specialist case-maker, but a number were also the work of the village joiner. These can be recognised by the proportion and detail not being in accord with the professionally made case. The height of the 30-hour grandfather clock seldom exceeded 7 feet; for it was the timekeeper of the low ceiled cottage, and it was for this reason that the dials of 30-hour clocks were usually about 10 to 11 inches square to be in proportion with the smaller case.

How did clockmakers get a living from clocks in a countryside often numbering fewer than two hundred inhabitants? Many country-made wall and grandfather clocks, have survived, which, according to the name and place on the dial, were the product of clock-makers living in a small town or village which in the less populated England of the eighteenth century was a very small community. The answer would appear to be that a country clock-maker was also a dealer in such articles as cooking spits, brass candlesticks, pewter plates and dishes, or, in other words, he was the village dealer in domestic brass, tin and pewter wares, as well as the village clock-maker.



1.—THE SOUTH FRONT OVERLOOKING THE WEALD OF KENT

## LINTON PARK, KENT—II

THE HOME OF MR. OLAF HAMBRO

*The house, built c. 1730 by Robert Mann, was remodelled c. 1825 by Thomas Cubitt, possibly from designs by George Basevi, for the 5th Earl Cornwallis, and again in 1938-9 for the present owner*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY



**B**ELOW the white classical front of Linton, overlooking the Weald, a monumental flight of steps descends a series of grass banks from the terrace to the level of the main garden and park. The whole disposition, dating from 1825 and after, is a late and notable instance of landscape design, nearly contemporary with the noblest example of integrated architecture and "nature"—the Regent's Park and Terraces. The classical Picturesque of Uvedale Price, its greatest exponent, did not succumb to what his successor Loudon called "the Gardenesque"—an attempted combination of pictorial and horticultural methods of layout—till after the 1830s; and the views from the Linton terrace (Fig. 3), or back to the house up the austere formal grass ramps and luxuriantly planted wings of the composition, are a perfect example of the integration of classical architecture with a humanised natural setting for which Picturesque doctrine had by then evolved a practical technique.

From the surviving representative of James Mann, builder of the older part of Linton about 1730, the estate passed in 1814 to the Rt. Rev. James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield, who had married Catharine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, the builder's third son. In 1823 the Bishop succeeded his brother as fourth Earl Cornwallis, but died the following year when Linton and the title went to his son who took the name of Mann.

J. P. Neale (*Views of Seats*, 1829) states that "the alterations were ably executed by Messrs. Cubitt, of Grays Inn Lane, and the principal front now displays a Corinthian portico." This confirms my suggestion made last week that this feature was part of the 19th-century additions. These, we then saw, comprised both the wings, the basement porticos and balconies along the wings (Fig. 3), and the upper storey of the older central block.

The employment of Thomas Cubitt explains the close resemblance of much at Linton to contemporary building in London, Nash's Regent's Park terraces and, more especially, the terraces of Belgravia which Cubitt was himself building at this time. This remarkable man, born in 1781 near Norwich, and dying in 1861 worth a million, at

2.—THE PORTICO ADDED BY CUBITT c. 1825



Denbies, his seat on the Downs above Dorking, was the prince of speculative builders, to whom is due, more even than to Nash, the character of 19th-century London. His first undertaking was the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, pulled down some 20 years ago, after which he established his firm, the first to undertake house building in all its branches, in large yards at 37, Grays Inn Road, with a small army of workmen. His operations beginning in Highbury, Newington, and Barnsbury, shifted in 1824 to northern Bloomsbury, where he erected Upper Woburn Place, Gordon Square, Tavistock and Endsleigh Streets, and part of Euston Square. Then, in 1825, he leased the Five Fields in Chelsea, on which he raised Belgrave and Lowndes Squares, and subsequently Eaton Square and, less successfully, the genteel vistas of Pimlico. His brother Lewis is believed to have done much of the designing; but Wilkins, who later designed much of Hove, is thought to have worked for him in Bloomsbury, and for Belgrave Square his architect was George Basevi, whose name occurs on one of the porches on the south side.

One should not be surprised if Basevi designed Linton. He was a



3.—A 19th-CENTURY CLASSICAL LANDSCAPE. THE VIEW OVER THE WEALD FROM THE MORNING-ROOM



4.—THE DRAWING-ROOM OCCUPYING THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTH FRONT



pupil of Soane (and incidentally first cousin of Disraeli); his association with Cubitt began about 1825, which seems to be approximately the date of Linton; the marked Grecian element here, particularly in the delightful portico balustrades, is characteristic of him; and the handling of the main portico has points in common with that of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Basevi's best known building. There is a marked Soane influence in the dramatic arched treatment of the main bedroom corridor (Fig. 10) paved, Cubitt-like, with stone slabs.

The entrance hall (Fig. 5), in the middle of the north front, remains little altered from Robert Mann's building about 1730, with boldly designed and enriched ceiling, and Kentian chimneypiece of black and statuary marble supported by terminal figures, and wainscotted walls. The plan of the original "small and elegant" house consisted in the hall with corresponding saloon on the south front and rooms two bays square flanking them. That east of the hall contains a secondary staircase, but the Georgian main staircase no longer exists. It presumably occupied the space, now corridor, between the two smaller rooms to one side or the other. The width of the Georgian house is represented now by the three sections of the drawing-room (Fig. 4), the middlemost of which is lit by the triple window under the portico. The three rooms have been thrown into one by Mr. Hambro, with columns supporting the partitions above; but the Louis Philippe rococo in the ceilings and doubled mirrored doors at each end survive from the Cubitt decoration. The walls were then painted *à l'Italienne*, with delicate compositions of floral festoons, cupids, etc., of which an example has been preserved on the door of the east section. The lovely chandeliers (Fig. 8) are also original to the room. In some ways the disappearance of the pretty period affectation is to be regretted. But the



5.—THE ENTRANCE HALL OF ROBERT MANN'S HOUSE, c. 1730

yellow marbled columns, the Georgian chimneypiece, and the French grey figured silk surfacing of the walls, introduced by Mr. Hambro, and the admirable 18th-century furniture (notably the commodes, seen in Fig. 8), combine to produce a very handsome room.

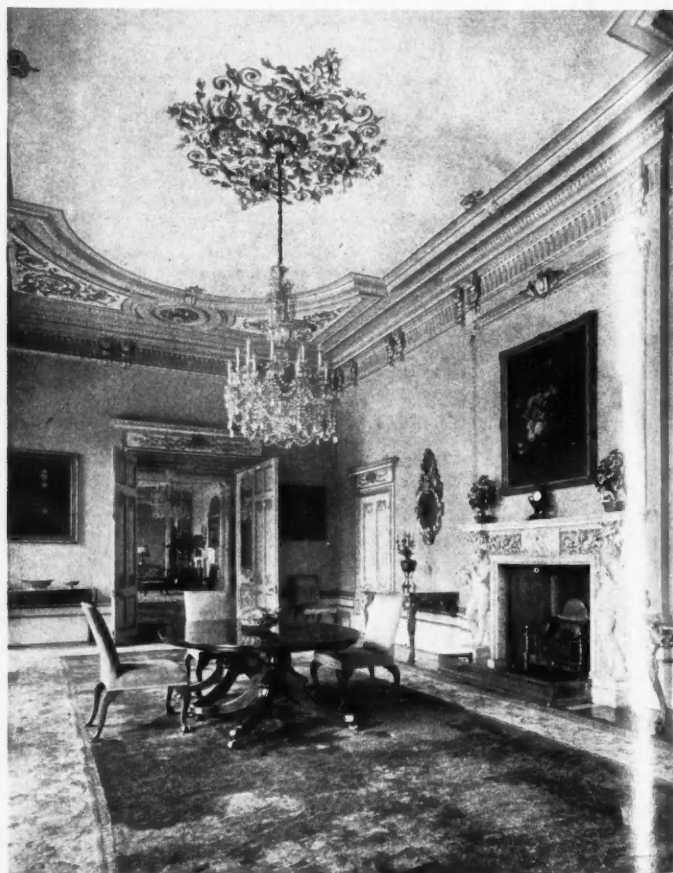
The three rooms, originally (reading from the east) music room, drawing-room, and boudoir, led into the dining-room in the east wing and ballroom in west. Direct access from the hall to the dining-room, previously lacking, has been secured by

extending the lateral corridor into an internal well, thus enabling the small door in Fig. 7 to be used. Through the remainder of the wing there is handy communication with the kitchen on the floor below. The large and elaborately worked chimneypiece from Clumber (Fig. 9) is said to have originally been made for the elder Beckford's Fonthill.

The west wing contains the morning-room (Fig. 11), the library, and staircase. The morning-room was formerly the ball-room, with ceiling considerably loftier than its present height. Its lowering has markedly



6.—THE STAIRCASE, c. 1825, AS RECENTLY REMODELLED

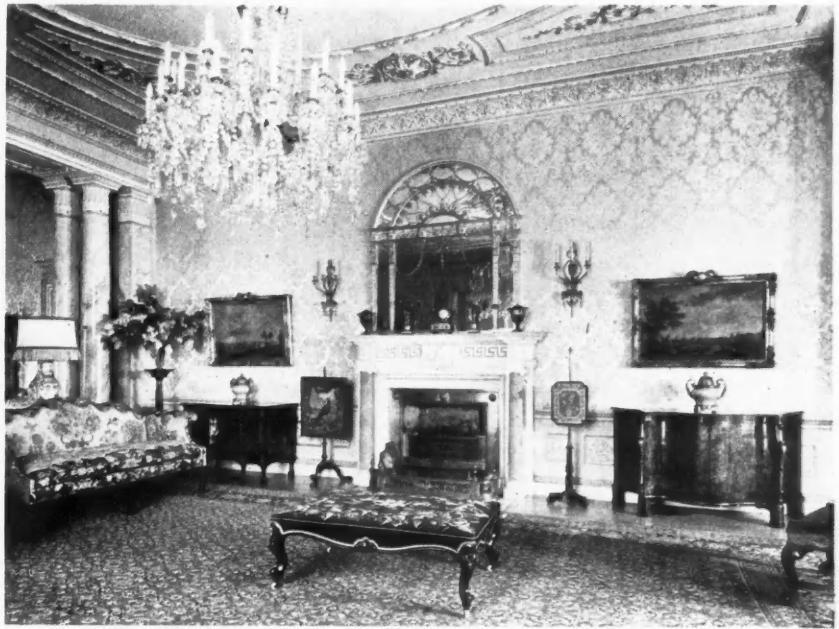


7.—THE DINING-ROOM AT THE EAST END OF SOUTH FRONT

reduced the apparent size of the room, which, with cream and white damask walls, cherry-red silk curtains, old green and white marble chimneypiece, and charming Scott seascapes, is now an exceedingly liveable room. Both the dining-room and ballroom had a large bow window in their south side, and no window in the end wall. The bows have been replaced with four evenly spaced windows, and a large triple window been introduced in the end wall in the morning-room.

The staircase (Fig. 6) is contained in the space enclosed by the morning-room and library, and has been entirely rearranged. It formerly descended to the basement, now disused, and rose to the first floor unobtrusively. In effect, the lower flights have been raised up a storey. The handsome Grecian design of the wrought iron balustrade is original, and excellent work of the period, with a new brass hand-rail. The very fine ormolu hanging colza oil lamp was previously in the dining-room. From the foot of the stairs the main lateral corridor brings us back to the entrance hall and, crossing it, to the dining-room.

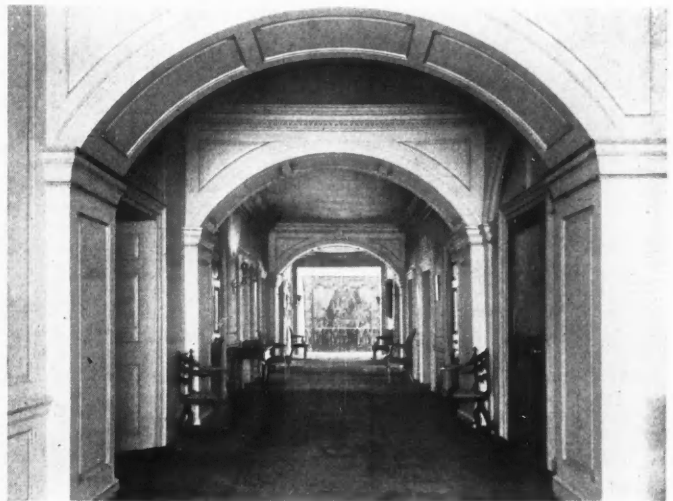
The alterations effected just before the war, and described last week, are an excellent example of how a large eighteenth-century house can be reduced to manageable proportions, with ten best bedrooms, the servants' bedrooms formerly in an east wing, concentrated on the top floor, and the basement disused except for the kitchen offices, which look into a light court at lower ground level. The same process has also, by muting the Louis Philippe element, previously rather oppressive, empha-



8.—CENTRAL SECTION OF THE DRAWING-ROOM



9.—THE DINING-ROOM CHIMNEYPiece, FROM CLUMBER



10.—MAIN BEDROOM CORRIDOR



11.—THE MORNING-ROOM AT THE WEST END OF THE SOUTH FRONT

sised the spacious classical character of the Cubitt-Basevi design. The work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. David Styles of Boxley House, Maidstone.

The fifth Earl Cornwallis lost his first wife, Miss Maria Dickens, in 1823; married secondly in 1829 Miss Laura Hayes, died 1840; and thirdly, 1842, Miss Laura Bacon, died 1847. The rebuilding of Linton may have occupied his first widower-hood. His only son, by his first wife, died in 1835, so at his own death in 1852 the title became extinct. Linton went to Lady Julia Mann, his only surviving child (by his third marriage), wife of Viscount Holmesdale. On her death, in 1883, the estate devolved on a son of Earl Cornwallis's daughter by his first marriage, Lady Jemima Wykeham-Martin, the only child to leave issue, she having died in 1836. Her husband had been Mr. Charles Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, and the son, Major Fiennes Wykeham-Martin, in 1859 assumed the name of Cornwallis. His son, Col. Stanley Cornwallis, long M.P. for Maidstone, and chairman of the Kent County Council, was, in 1927, created Lord Cornwallis. He was succeeded in 1935 by the present peer who, in 1937, sold Linton to Mr. Olaf Hambro, on the latter disposing of his previous residence, Kidbrook Park, Sussex (COUNTRY LIFE, Vol. LXXIX, p. 404). One satisfactory result of this redistribution has been the timely reconditioning of one of the traditionally principal country houses of Kent and its passage into such sympathetic hands.



# SIR HICKMAN BACON'S WATER-COLOURS

By IOLO A. WILLIAMS

AN exhibition which gives the public the chance of seeing a group of early English water-colours of outstanding quality and freshness is that of drawings from the collection of the late Sir Hickman Bacon, now on view at Agnew's, Old Bond Street. The premier baronet of England, and a descendant of Francis Bacon's oldest brother, Sir Hickman Bacon, who died in 1945 at the age of almost 90, was a collector not only of drawings but of paintings and of furniture. His water-colours he bought principally between about 1880 and 1910, paying for them the comparatively modest sums which they then fetched. At his death they passed to his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bacon, by whose happy thought this selection of 115, chosen from the total of some 500, is now being exhibited. It is unlikely that an English country gentleman will ever again be able to bring together such a collection.

On the whole Sir Hickman Bacon's taste seems to have been against strong colour—save in some of the Turners and Cotmans—and his finest things are generally drawings of noble



THOMAS GIRTIN. PORTE ST. DENIS

mass and of rich gradations of low tones. The artists most fully represented are Cotman (with 36 examples), Cox (13), J. R. Cozens (14), de Wint (13), Girtin (14), and Turner (13). There are smaller numbers of works by Bonington, Boys, Alexander Cozens, Crome, Edridge, Francia, Prout, Rowlandson, and Varley. Evidently, therefore, there are gaps—of which modern taste would possibly pick on the absence of Francis Towne as the most obvious. But what magnificent things are these, and none finer than the two drawings by Crome. These, owing no doubt to the extreme rarity of Crome's water-colours, are in much poorer condition than the rest, but they are works of noble conception, full of deep understanding of the English countryside. One, *The River Through the Trees*, is a massive study of oaks, chiefly in greenish blues with lights of reddish brown; the other, *The Blasted Oak*, is faded almost to monochrome—and probably never had a very great deal of colour—but remains immensely impressive and satisfying.

Of the artists represented by considerable groups of drawings Girtin perhaps makes the strongest impression. His 14 drawings include several of the very highest quality, among them the large *Porte St. Denis*, done no doubt during the winter of 1801-2. It is a view looking straight down the street towards and under the rather distant arch, and shows not only the extraordinary sureness and firmness of his touch in painting the buildings that line each side of the picture, but the beautiful creamy washes with which he rendered their grey stone. Very fine, too, is *Warkworth Castle*, a drawing of extreme simplicity and grandeur, showing the castle silhouetted above the dark slopes which lead to the river below.

A third masterly drawing is the *Stanstead Mill*, which has no doubt suffered from time, especially in the sky, and is chiefly now an affair of deep rich browns, with a gleamy nobility inspiring the whole—the mill to the left, and the thatched buildings with the old horse crouching on the ground before them. Perhaps it is a merely personal reaction, but for one visitor at least to pass from these three Girtins—and others in the collection such as *On the Wharf*—to the Turners is to pass into the company of a man more accomplished and versatile if you will, but less firmly rooted in the essential greatness of Nature, and less deeply moved by it. This is not to say that the

JOHN SELL COTMAN. NEW BRIDGE, DURHAM





Turners do not form an interesting series, beginning with one very early, rather naïve, example, and including a number of brilliant colour studies, such as the sky shot with orange and red lights which is called *Sunset Over the Sea*. Admirable too, in their way, are the misty grey, *A Rainbow Over Loch Awe*, and the brown mountain landscape, *Glacier des Boissons*.

Another who impresses one deeply in this collection is Peter de Wint. He is an uneven artist, whose drawings are sometimes rather harsh in colour and sometimes rather feeble in construction. But at his best he is a master of the art of rapidly and broadly seizing the essence of a scene as it appears under a particular effect of weather. The 13 examples of his work now shown are all good, and some of them are very good indeed, so that the group gives one an enhanced opinion of his powers. Two especially are to be noted: *Lincoln, From the River*, with its exquisite contrast between the profound darks of the river bank and the glowing orange light on the water; and *Clee Hills, Shropshire*, a large sweeping stretch of low hills, with a clump of trees in the right foreground, done with an enchanting looseness and freedom in brushes principally of grey, brown, and purplish-red.

David Cox, too, is interestingly represented, though his group has not the unity of style of the de Wints, and, indeed, two of the most



PETER DE WINT. CLEE HILLS.  
SHROPSHIRE

and height and the expanse of a certain type of mountainous scenery as no other water-colourist has been able to convey them. As for Cotman, the examples shown illustrate many phases of his art, including some of the highly coloured skies which I personally do not greatly care for, and such a curiously Girtinesque drawing as *Brecknock*. The finest of the series is probably *New Bridge, Durham*, not (according to Binyon) done on the spot, but in the studio, yet for all that an exquisite drawing of Cotman's best early period, a composition of soft green foliage, with darker leaf-forms pendent against the sky above, and lowered deep in the centre the shining brilliance of the white bridge, the yellow cliff and the silver water. That was Cotman in 1805. From nearly the end of his life, comes another memorable drawing, *A Lane*, a study of roadside trees almost in black monochrome, with passages of yellowish-brown, which shows that strength and inspiration, though sometimes dormant, never perished in the mind of this very great artist.

Altogether this is an exhibition which every lover of English water-colour should see, both for its own sake and as a corrective to the vast mass of second-rate, or doubtful, work which has got into exhibition rooms in recent years.

#### JOHN ROBERT COZENS. NEAR BRIXEN IN THE TYROL

remarkable drawings included in it are very strongly influenced by John Varley, whose pupil, to some extent, he was. The *Dolbadern Castle* might almost pass for a Varley, and the handsome and striking *Pembroke Castle* has much Varley in it—including the formalised treatment of the tree in the corner. A beautifully clean study of a sunset sky, also by Cox, should be noted.

Of the main dishes in this feast two remain—John Robert Cozens and John Sell Cotman—and the drawings shown by either of them would, in themselves, be more than enough, in quality and condition, to be the making of any ordinary exhibition. Indeed, how long is it since one show has contained 11 Cozenses? Of these one notes that the comparatively small *In the Garden of the Colonna Palace, Rome*, has much more colour—especially in the blue of the sky—than is usual with Cozens. The large *Lake of Nemi* is also a little more brightly tinted. But perhaps the best Cozens here is *Near Brixen in the Tyrol*, a grandly spreading view of a valley amid mountains which does not depart from his normal predominantly blue-grey palette. With that restricted range of colour, however, Cozens could convey distance



THOMAS GIRTIN. STANSTEAD MILL

# SNAKES WAKE UP

By L. HUGH NEWMAN

Illustrated by  
WALTER J. C. MURRAY

**S**NAKES, like all reptiles, will not respond to the call of spring unless there be warmth and sunshine. During a spell of spring-like weather early in the year, one can often come upon an adder lying in the sun on a warm, sheltered hillside, close to the spot where it has spent the winter in hibernation.

The adder is fairly generally distributed all over the British Isles, with the exception of Eire, and I do not believe they occur on the Channel Islands. There are places in England where the terrain is particularly suitable for adders. They are known as the "vipér country" by local people. The dry heathery slopes on the North Devon and Cornish headlands, strewn with boulders and pitted with rabbit holes, are typical breeding-grounds for Britain's only poisonous snake.

It is a very curious thing that, in spite of the adder's love of the sun, they usually wait until dusk before setting out to hunt for food. They will track down field mice, voles and young moles, and will even occasionally enter water to catch frogs. Birds' nests on the ground are often raided and the eggs or young eaten. Young adders are particularly fond of catching lizards. After sunset they are attracted by lights and will often come crawling up to camp fires.

In spite of its poison fangs and the general fear it seems to inspire among even educated people, the adder should be regarded as a beneficial creature and not one to be killed at sight; otherwise there is always the danger of a plague of grain-eating rodents. It is a mistake to think that the adder is aggressive. Unless it is trodden upon, or deliberately teased and infuriated, it prefers unobtrusive flight to attack. One can always tell when an adder is about to strike, as it takes up a characteristic coiled attitude, with the head drawn back and the forked tongue darting in and out of its mouth. It has been noticed that, when attacking wild creatures, the adder's aim is not very accurate. It will frequently misjudge the distance and fail to secure



A GRASS SNAKE, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF PLATES ON HEAD AND THROAT, THE SCALES OF THE BODY AND THE COLLAR (YELLOW IN COLOUR) JUST BEHIND THE HEAD

(Left)  
"MOST PEOPLE CAN RECOGNISE AN ADDER BY THE DARK ZIG-ZAG BAND ALL DOWN ITS BACK"

its victim. If you hold up a dead rat before a frenzied adder you will be surprised how often it will miss the mark.

Small children up to the age of six or seven may die as the result of a bite from an adder, especially when the snake has recently awakened from hibernation. With an adult the bite is seldom fatal, unless the person has a weak heart, and even then it is more likely to be shock than poison that will be the cause of death.

Most people can recognise an adder by the dark zig-zag band all down its back; it is not generally known that these snakes vary very much in their general colouring. I have seen them silvery-grey, golden brown, olive green,

red-brown, and even jet black—presumably melanic specimens. In these black adders the band along the back is invisible, or shows up only in a certain light, but you can recognise the species by their triangular heads and the pupils of their eyes, which are narrow, vertical slits (like a cat's) surrounded by a red iris.

The grass snake is a far larger, far more lively, and generally a more attractive reptile than the rather sluggish adder. The average length is about three feet, but I have seen one gliding along a hawthorn hedge at Uckfield, Sussex, which I estimated at well over four feet in length. The normal colouring is grey, or blackish-grey, with a paler underside and two conspicuous crescent-shaped yellow patches just behind the head. When the snake is moving these markings give the appearance of a yellow collar. In folk lore they are often referred to as a crown. There are several named varieties which are characterised by spots or stripes, and again, melanic specimens are sometimes found in which even the yellow patches are missing.

All these aberrations confuse those who have not made a special study of snakes, and the only way to tell whether a black snake is an adder or a grass snake is to look it in the eye! The grass snake's pupil is of a normal round shape, not vertical like the adder's. There is a difference also in their tails. The grass snake's body tapers very gradually to a point whereas, in the adder, you can see where the body ends and the tail begins.

When provoked, a grass snake will strike and bite, leaving a bleeding wound, but as it lacks poison fangs there is no danger of illness. Curiously enough, the grass snake is immune against the poison of an adder. Frogs are the favourite food of grass snakes, so they prefer water-meadows, the banks of slow-moving rivers and streams, marshland and lakesides, to the sunny hills frequented by adders. They are great swimmers and will cross lakes and rivers without hesitation.

In Mecklenburg, in Germany, it is commonly said among the peasants that grass snakes like to crawl up on the backs of swimming ducks and lie sunning themselves on the soft feather bed. A German scientist named Struk claims



A GRASS SNAKE IN THE ACT OF LAYING ITS EGGS



(Right) "THE HARMLESS SLOW-WORM, WHICH IS NOT A SNAKE BUT A LEGLESS LIZARD," PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE PALM OF A GLOVE



(Below, right) NOT A DEAD GRASS SNAKE BUT ONE SHAMMING VERY REALISTICALLY, AS IS THE HABIT OF THE SPECIES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES OF FEAR. A FEW SECONDS AFTER THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN THE SNAKE GLIDED AWAY

to have seen this happen. This strange, temporary partnership has given rise to the belief that the snakes mate with the ducks, and this is why many ignorant country people in Germany will not eat ducks' eggs. The curious theory is strengthened by the fact that grass snakes do like to take up their abode and lay their clutch of eggs in duck-huts near the water.

In this country the most usual place for finding grass snake eggs is in manure heaps or piles of leaf mould or compost, as the eggs must be kept away from air, in moist and warm surroundings, to hatch successfully. Occasionally grass snakes live in cellars, and in Russia it is not uncommon to find them in the peasants' houses.

A great folk lore has been built up round them. In Southern Russia the general belief is that somewhere there lives a king of the snakes, adorned with a wonderful golden crown. All the grass snakes with the yellow markings are his subjects, and to harm one would mean retribution in the form of illness, fire and various other disasters. This explains why they are allowed to stay in the house unharmed.

Cossies seem particularly superstitious about snakes and believe that even the perfectly harmless slow-worm, which is not a snake at all, but a legless lizard, can hurt by spitting. One old gipsy solemnly declared that a slow-worm had spit some venom on his forehead and that, every spring, scales grew on the place. In these enlightened days we should probably put it down to lack of vitamin C.



## BLUES AT ST. ANNE'S

A Golf Commentary by  
BERNARD DARWIN

I AM writing from the always hospitable clubhouse at St. Anne's, looking ever and anon out of the window at the course streaking away into the distance. After the two days of the University match, and before the flood of professionals arrives for the *Daily Mail* tournament, it is a peaceful scene. The "Captains and the Kings" of Oxford and Cambridge have departed; Tom Fernie is taking a look at the home green and probably musing on leather-jackets; two couples or so have gone out to play and are now out of sight. I have the place and the view to myself.

\* \* \*

It is 11 years since I was here last—far too long an interval—and I am once more impressed by the fineness of the course. It has no great superficial beauty, perhaps, and it has too many houses crowding round it, but it has a certain quiet charm of its own. The holes may not look quite so dramatic and exciting as those on some other links and there have been those who damn it with the faint praise of "a good examination in golf." It is certainly that, but it is much more, for the holes, when you come to play them or see them played, are full of interest and variety, and I can think of no course that demands more consistent accuracy in the shot up to the hole. The bunkers cluster very thick and very close to the greens; the approaches are essentially "tight"; there is very little margin for error. I mentioned the hated leather-jackets, and they, and a long spell of cold east winds, have been unkind to some of the greens. These are not quite as smooth and velvety as they used to be; they are distinctly "kittle" and the ball is apt to swing away from the hole, so that I fancy the distinguished professionals will take three on the green oftener than they like. On the whole, however, it is a fine, stern, exhilarating battlefield on which I look forward to my next three days of watching.

Naturally I look back with pleasure on the

two days of watching just over, because for one thing Cambridge won, and won handsomely. Everybody said that Oxford would win, founding their opinion on the results of the two matches against the Society. In those the performance of Oxford was, on paper, almost conclusive, but the conditions of the two matches were so different that prophecy was rash. I admit I was a little apprehensive, but I was always full of hope, and after the first round of the foursomes, almost of confidence. The most interesting thing about the golf was the way in which it improved on the second day. Whether it was the sunshine and the larks singing by contrast with a grey and lowering sky and some squalls of rain, or whether it was simply that stage-fright had departed I do not know, but the general improvement was truly remarkable.

\* \* \*

The first day's play had been, naturally enough, a long way below the old standards. The driving was good enough, but there was a terrible lot of what I can only call messing about in the neighbourhood of the greens, with short approaches inaccurately and rather ignorantly played and far too many resulting sixes. When it came to the singles, the players, or at any rate a good many of them, appeared as beings radiant and transformed. There was one round that stood out, a 74 by Hurst, the Oxford freshman, but there was a number of other good ones. Leggett, the Cambridge captain, who escapes notice in being an extremely sound, good golfer, set a fine example, and Cooper, Ames, and Matheson, to name only three, all played unquestionably well. It is as Holmes would say, "A long shot, Watson, a very long shot," but I should not be surprised if the left-handed Ames, who has a very good, easy and, above all, simple style, turned out the best of them all.

On the first day, the exciting and also important match was the first, Leggett and Cooper of Cambridge against Connell and

Macdonald of Oxford. There was very little in it all day long, but Oxford always seemed to me to be just going to do it in the end. Even when the Cambridge pair, with the help of a half stymie, squared the match with one to play, I would timorously have taken a half from Providence if Providence were open to such offer. The finish was, in fact, a rather harrowing one and, though I must needs be a little pleased, yet my heart did honestly bleed for the poor Oxford captain who, having apparently all the better of the hole, topped his mashie shot into a cavernous bunker. These horrid things have got to happen, but, even when they happen in our favour, they are still horrid. As soon as Cambridge had won their match, everything seemed to go with a rush, and if one couple had not failed to get down in two from exactly one yard away on the home green (no more than three feet on my honour as a gentleman), all five foursomes would have been won. As it was, a lead of four made the issue, humanly speaking, certain: it was "in the bag."

\* \* \*

Cambridge were, beyond doubt, the better side, but they were not the better to that extent, and the result of the 10 singles, of which they won five and halved one, gives a far fairer notion of Oxford's merits. As soon as Cambridge had three men seven up and one six up at lunch, all the collective thrill had gone out of the match, and even I, partisan as I am, and proud of it, could not feel venomous any longer. The chief interest of the morning was in Hurst's extraordinarily fine round of 74, which made him five up on Fernie; the only real interest in the afternoon was in the question whether Fernie could catch him, and he very nearly did. It was all day a match of astonishing fluctuations. Hurst had begun the morning with a three and three fours, absolutely faultless golf, and had been, I knew, three up. So when I met them again on the 11th green I could



hardly believe my ears when I was told that Fernie was now one up. It was true, however, for Hurst had had a bad spell, and Fernie, making hay while the sun shone, had got all the holes back and one more as well.

This happy state of things, from the Cambridge point of view, did not long endure, for Hurst now began to put iron shots of various lengths more or less stone dead. There was no kind of accident about any of them; they were of different lengths and types and all beauti-

fully played. To these various and most skilful atrocities he added a long putt right across the home green. He had four threes on the way home, and if he had not missed a decidedly holeable putt on the 16th, he would have had five; it was overwhelming and Fernie ended five down. Hurst was not doing these things in the afternoon and Fernie was always hanging on and getting a hole gallantly back; but there never seemed any real hope, and Hurst became dormy three. Then one hole was let slip and

then another—Fernie holed an heroic putt at the 17th—and anything seemed possible. Hurst, however, was not yet tamed; he had not quite exhausted his ration of deadly iron shots and he settled it at the home hole with, perhaps, the best of them all, a high, straight, mashing shot, hit with delightful boldness. The ball ended a short yard from the pin and that was finally that. It was one of the matches always to be recalled in a welter of memories of the University match.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE PASQUE FLOWER

SIR,—On reading my copy of *COUNTRY LIFE* of March 15, I noticed a letter referring to the wild passion flower.

As far as I am aware the passion flower is confined in a wild state to tropical or sub-tropical regions; the only British relative of this large family of Cucurbitaceae, or Gourd family, being the common bryony. I think the flower your correspondent must be referring to is the beautiful *Anemone pulsatilla* or Pasque flower which grows on certain areas of our limestone hills.

I have not been so fortunate as to see this beautiful wild flower in Britain, but one of my more pleasant recollections of this last war is of finding the hills above the ancient fortress town of Metz, in the early spring of 1940, to be covered with this purple anemone.

I have always understood, though I am uncertain of the origin of my information, that the Pasque flower was believed to grow only where human blood had been shed. Perhaps one of your readers can throw some light on this legend.—M. E. FISHER (Captain), *Stoke Parthing, Broad Chalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire*.

### WHITE OF WORCESTER

SIR,—Since the publication of my article on White of Worcester (*COUNTRY LIFE*, December 7, 1945) I have noted another building—the parish church of Castle Bromwich—as almost certainly the work of that architect.

I was first put in the way of making this attribution by information from Mr. Christopher Hussey that he had found at Weston Park, Staffordshire, two designs for mural monuments signed by White. These are to the memory of Roger Matthews of Blodwell, Shropshire, and to his daughter Ursula. The latter, who died in 1719-20, married Sir John Bridgeman, who set up the monuments (which still exist and are themselves signed by White) in Blodwell church.

Now the Sir John Bridgeman

who commissioned these monuments was responsible for the rebuilding, in 1726-31, of the church which stood beside his Warwickshire seat at Castle Bromwich. Hitherto his choice of architect has been a matter for conjecture. But I think that anyone familiar with White's Worcester buildings, and aware that Bridgeman had already employed him as a monumental mason, will agree that White must have designed Castle Bromwich church as we see it to-day. Tell-tale details are the fluted aprons under the aisle windows, the oblong panels above them, the elliptical panels on the parapet, and the curved pseudo-pediments surmounting the porches. All these features, and others, occur also in White's work at Worcester.

I have said that Castle Bromwich church was "rebuilt" in 1726. But that is not quite correct. Actually, a mediæval timber church was then encased in brick, stone and plaster, and still exists within its classical disguise. This fact explains the curious nature of the internal arcades, which are mere plaster shells; the purpose of the imitation voussoirs and keystones is, of course, to counteract the weak appearance of such flat arches, whose form was dictated by the underlying timber structure.

At about the same time as he caused the church to be remodelled, Sir John Bridgeman erected a large stable building at Castle Bromwich. Probably this, too, was designed by White. It is good of its kind, but not particularly characteristic of his style.

The photographs of Castle Bromwich church are by Mr. James Nelson, F.R.P.S., to whom I am much indebted for permission to reproduce them.—MARCUS WHIFFEN, 11, *Chesberton Hall, Crescent, Cambridge*.

### THE BEAR AND KEY

SIR,—For many years residents of and visitors to Whitstable on the North Kent coast have speculated as to the origin of the name of one of the town's most ancient hostleries, the Bear and Key. Recently in *Quaint Signs of Old Inns*, by G. J. Monson-Fitzjohn, I have come across the following: "'Lion and Key' Hull, and

elsewhere. During the time of the Peninsular War there were great rejoicings over the capture by the Duke of Wellington, in 1812, of Ciudad Rodrigo, the 'key' of Spain, which event inspired many landlords of new—and old—taverns, inns and coffee-houses to put up a sign showing the British lion holding in his paws the 'Key of Spain'."

This interesting theory does not



SIGN OF THE BEAR AND KEY, WHITSTABLE

See letter: *The Bear and Key*

explain the substitution of a bear for the lion; and the Whitstable sign is of an earlier date. In 1704 an inn at Whitstable known as The Sign of the Ship was in the occupation of one John Hampton. By an indenture of release dated 1785, between John Cantis, brewer, of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, and John Abbot of St. Peter, Thanet, the former purchased the tenement "formerly called or known by the name or sign of 'The Ship' and now of 'the Bear and Key'."

The accompanying illustration shows one side of the original sign of the renamed house. This I found in a furniture dealer's store in the town some twelve years ago and after restoration presented it to the Whit-

stable Urban District Council.—ROBERT H. GOODSALL, *Stedhill, Harrietsham, Kent*.

### WHY FEBRUARY FILL DYKE?

SIR,—Your correspondent H. E. Pace, in the March 15 issue, asks why February is called February Fill Dyke. Statistics show that this is one of the driest months of the year.

I think that the answer is in the correct phrase:

February, fill dyke,  
Come black, come white.

The quotation is an entreaty for February rains or snow (black or white) and the present method of quoting is a misinterpretation of this.—MORRIS M. DICKSON, *Creskeld Grange, Bramhope, near Leeds*.

[We have also received a reply from Mrs. N. R. Howes, of High Wycombe, who quotes a Buckinghamshire version of the rhyme:

February, fill the ditch,  
Black or white, no matter which.—ED.]

### CAPRICIOUSNESS OF THE ROOK

SIR,—In this part of the world it is said that money always comes to the occupier of the land on which rooks build their nests. We were, therefore, delighted to see the rooks start to build in our wood ten days ago. This week, however, they have moved over our boundary to our neighbour's wood a field away. To add insult to injury they are coming back in a stream to their half-built nests and removing the building materials to their new homes.

What is it that causes rooks to move, and why should they have decided to flit after making a start on their nests?

We should be glad to know whether it is possible for us to do anything that will prevent a similar disappointment another year.—KATHARINE FARRER, *Puddephat's Farm, Markyate, Hertfordshire*.

[Rooks are often inexplicably capricious over their nesting places. We do not know any means of influencing their decision.—ED.]

### WOODPECKERS AND PELICANS

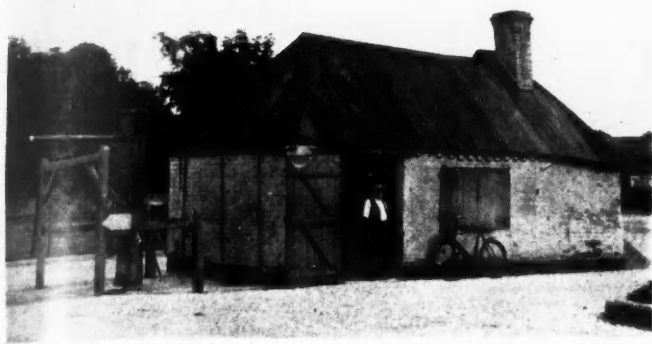
SIR,—I wonder if among your readers someone can give further information about two very different observations of bird life. Last spring I noticed two green woodpeckers perched on different branches of a tree facing each other and solemnly swaying to and fro. How long this had been going on I do not know, but I had time to fetch field glasses and watch for a minute or two before they flew away uttering their peculiar laughing cry. Is this a usual courting ceremony?

The other incident concerns a most interesting sight on the Sea of Galilee. I was staying at Tabgah on the northern shore when at dusk one evening there was a cry of "Pelicans! Pelicans!" from other visitors there. I ran out with field glasses, and in the gloom could see far out on the lake a solid mass of something which proved to be birds, for, occasionally, a form would rise, flap its wings and sink down again. There was a westerly wind at the time and the tightly packed mass was being blown across to Transjordan. We were told it was not a common occurrence and was regarded as a good omen by the Arabs. Does any reader know more



THE GEORGIAN CHURCH AT CASTLE BROMWICH, REBUILT 1726-31

See letter: *White of Worcester*



THE OLD SMITHY AT MILTON, CAMBRIDGE, WITH SHOEING CAGE ON THE LEFT

See letter: Old Smithy

about the matter and whether the birds make use of an easterly wind in the same way?—E. E. V. F., Paignton.

During territorial troubles, when trespassing causes disputes among green woodpeckers, fighting males will posture at one another as described by our correspondent.—ED.]

### WE SH STONEMASONS

SIR,—I was very much interested in the letter in your issue of February 22 about the coloured wall tablets at Patrish signed "J. Brute." There are similar monuments hanging on the wall of the vestry in Llangattock Church. They have the flowers coloured with red, blue and green, and have the signature "J. Brute" cut on them.

I have never met any one who could tell me anything of this J. Brute, but when my husband and I took a farm in Grwyne-fechan in 1887, the oldest members in the chapel there were John Brute, a stonemason, and his wife and daughter. He raised stones from a quarry on the mountain for a living and must have been there for many years. His daughter, to whom I am indebted for much history of the past, said that her mother told her that when the old Lady Huntingdon Chapel, which had been derelict for many years, was being taken over by the C.M. Connection and was repaired in 1845, a new floor was laid by her father. To do it he raised the stones in the quarry and carried them down on his back.

As to the J. Brute who cut gravestones, she said that her mother told her that at one time two of her father's brothers, Jim and Tom, worked in the stone quarry on Llangattock Mountain and that Jim cut gravestones, but she had never seen either of them or knew what became of them. I think that we can, therefore, give the credit for these coloured stones to this James Brute, a brother of John Brute of Grwyne-fechan.—ELIZABETH JONES, Llangattock, Brecknockshire.

### A VISIT FROM A DORMOUSE

SIR,—On February 19 a small dormouse came into our sitting-room. I wonder if other dormice have been seen as early as this. We put it in a box specially made. There are dormice living in bamboos in the garden. We got an unfinished nest from there and put it in his cage and he pulled it all down and rebuilt it on the moss. He sleeps all day and likes to have a lot of water and he eats all we give him.—SARAH CAMPBELL TAYLOR, Copse Hill Cottage, Ewhurst, Surrey.

[The hibernation of the dormouse is a matter of temperature, and a mild day will arouse the sleeper, even in mid-winter. As dormice have grown scarce in many parts of this country, it is good news to hear of the species in Surrey.—ED.]

### BEDROOM-DOOR BOLTS

SIR,—I was interested in Sir Charles Langham's description and drawing in your issue of February 15, "of the brass door bolt manipulated from a bed." In this house, which I believe,

was built about 70 years ago, one of the bedrooms is fitted with a brass bolt of exactly similar pattern.—L. A. B. GIPPS, Burghfield House, Burghfield Common, Nr. Reading, Berkshire.

### TWELVE INCHES LONG

SIR,—With reference to Sir Charles Langham's enquiry about door bolts, it may interest some of your readers to hear of a similar bolt of considerable



THE ELEPHANT CART

See letter: The Carrier in Ceylon

dimensions and undoubtedly of an earlier date. The bolt itself is 12 inches long, and the catch is 6 inches long, both of heavy cast iron. The back plates are square and are hand-wrought, and are fixed on an oak door in a panelled room by hand-wrought nails.—R. M. HOLDEN, Sibdon Castle, Craven Arms, Shropshire.

### SIXTY YEARS AGO

SIR,—The bobbins for bolting doors were made until quite recently. My early life was spent in a Victorian house on Campden Hill and I well remember these delightful devices which fascinated us as children, so they were certainly being fitted to doors sixty years ago.—B. WILLIAMS, Hogge House, Buxted, Uckfield, Sussex.

[Mr. Geoffrey Purefoy, of Rugby, remembers having seen a similar door bolt in the Abbey House, Tewkesbury.—ED.]

### A PICTURE IN STRAW MARQUETRY

SIR,—I have been asked to enquire whether any of your readers can identify the country house in my photograph. It appears in straw marquetry on a writing case, typical of the products usually attributed to French soldiers held prisoner at Yaxley and other barracks during the Napoleonic Wars. Straw marquetry is a kind of mosaic pattern made with coloured straw splints cut into shape and pasted on to a suitable foundation. The box is of wood entirely covered with particularly delicate marquetry work. Two small doors

at the front bear the monogram MD surmounted by a coronet and a harp surmounted by three plumes. The illustration of the house seems to be copied from one of the topographical engravings of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.—C. E. FREEMAN, Luton Public Museum, Wardown Park, Luton, Bedfordshire.

### OLD SMITHY

SIR,—I enclose a photograph showing the old smithy at Milton, a few miles from Cambridge on the Ely road.

This smithy stands almost in the middle of the main road, and has therefore been in a dangerous position for some time. I understand that it is now to be removed as a safety measure.

My photograph also shows the blacksmith, a man of 85, who has worked there all his life.

On the left will be seen a specimen of the now almost defunct shoeing cage, into which the horse to be shod is placed. It is made in such a manner that the risk of the horse's kicking is greatly minimised.—P. H. KOVELL, 28, Albury Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

### THE MAGPIE KNOCKS

SIR,—I live in a small house near Ascot which is bordered on two sides by pine woods. We are constantly being woken up by magpies which

chaffinches, sparrows, a pied wagtail and a dipper doing so, but this is the first record we have of a magpie indulging in such behaviour. The usual reason is the reflection in the glass, which the bird mistakes for a rival of its own sex and attacks strenuously but fruitlessly.—ED.

### A FOUR-IN-HAND OF DONKEYS

SIR,—In your issue of March 15 you publish a letter from Miss Mary V. Coates in which she describes a team of four donkeys, hauling stone.

My maternal grandfather, Captain Hart, R.N., drove a four-in-hand of high-spirited donkeys all over Essex, attached to a very low chaise, during the forties and fifties of the last century. He had retired from the Navy with a wound in one leg that refused to heal, and could not mount into a dog-cart. He was living in Kelvedon, Essex, at the time. He and his four-in-hand of donkeys were well-known in the county. He lived to be sixty-nine and was buried in Ribbesford churchyard, close to Bewdley, Worcestershire. He insisted on his pigtail not being cut off, and was buried with it still on. When wrecked off the Dutch coast in a 72-gun frigate, he was saved by a Dutchman by his pigtail. He was a prisoner in France for three years until 1815.—CHAS. J. GRIST, 98, Sharmans Cross Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.

### THE CARRIER IN CEYLON

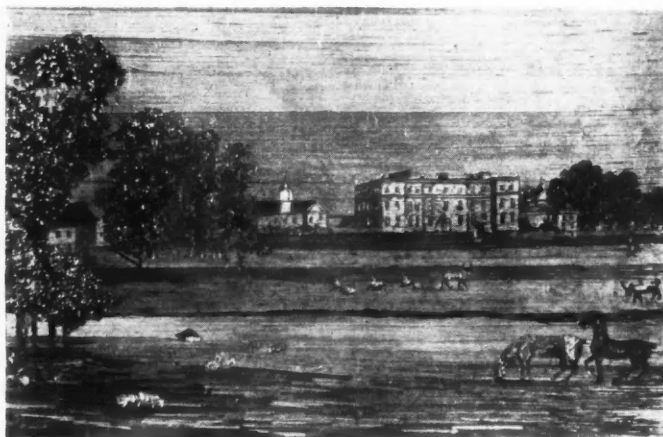
SIR,—Recently while stationed in Ceylon, I had occasion to visit a small jungle village on the east coast known as Kalkudah. It boasts merely of its sandy wastes, coco-nut estates, and—its elephant. This beast draws what is equivalent to the rural English carrier's cart. It plies between the village and the railway station several miles away, delivering practically anything from coco-nuts, their husks, and leaves for plaiting into cadjan, to toddy and fish, returning then with whatever produce the village requires.

It appears a new and enterprising venture that works well and one example of labour well under control—with no possibility of strikes.—DAPHNE V. BARRY, 18, Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

### PASTORALE

SIR,—In her letter (March 8) referring to the Pastorales performed by the Basque villagers, Mrs. Hamilton Dean laments that such traditional plays have not survived more generally in England. In fact, much more survives in England than is generally known. There are many versions of the Traditional Play in different parts of Great Britain, from the Sword Dance Play of Papa Stour in the Shetlands, as described by Scott in *The Pirate*, to the Marshfield Paper Boys and the Cornish Mummings.

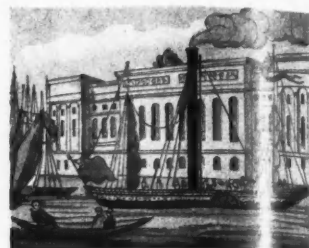
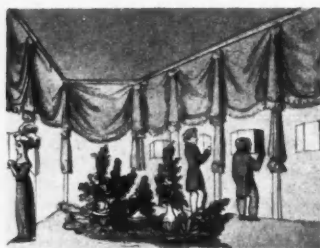
Then there are the May Day Hobby Horses of Padstow and Mine-



WHAT HOUSE IS THIS?

See letter: A Picture in Straw Marquetry





(Left to right) The Royal Exchange, the Cosmorama Exhibition, British Museum, the Custom House

See letter: Scenes in London

head, the Furry Dance at Helston, and the Horn Dance at Abbots Bromley, not counting the Morris Dances of Lancashire and the Cotswolds. All these seasonal dances and dramas are related to one another and to the ancient pre-Christian ceremonies from which they are descended. It is to be hoped that, with the passing of the war conditions many of these local traditions will be found to have survived.

They would be all the more likely to survive if the English took the same pride in their local traditions as do the Basques.—DOUGLAS KENNEDY, *The English Folk Dance and Song Society*, Cecil Sharpe House, 2, Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.

### BIRD-CAGE MASTERPIECES

SIR,—You may be interested to know that the article *Bird-Cage Masterpieces*, by E. Nevill Jackson in a recent issue, enabled me to identify a similar bird-cage in a curio shop in Banbury. I purchased it. It is identical in construction with No. 4 in the article—a bird-cage of blue glass—but the dome is of red glass, as are also the food and water containers. The hollow pipes are mostly clear glass, but there are about six of blue glass, and about ten of the pipes are missing. Also there is no tassel, but the mahogany bird perch is still there. It is a long way from New York to Banbury!—A. M. YOUNG, 12, Aynho, Banbury, Oxfrdshire.

### SHOEING THE GOOSE

SIR,—Your correspondent Madge S. Smith (March 1), wonders if geese have been shod since she saw them in

1900. Yes; in 1918 the railway station yard at Ulverston was full of them—their feet prepared exactly as she has explained. I was told they were not being driven to any particular place, but down country, being sold en route, a few to roadside cottagers; a dozen were bought by roadside farmers, and irregular quantities to inhabitants of villages or towns where they stayed the night. Few were left to arrive as far as Preston.

In lighter vein—and with quite different methods of propulsion—we quite often see a skein travelling in the opposite direction, from the Cheshire meres to the Lancashire lakeland.—H.V. PEGLER, 7, Kilnerdayne, Rochdale, Lancashire.

### SCENES IN LONDON

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in another old game, fashionably described as "a New Game," Scenes in London, which has a series of coloured views of London sights and buildings. It is played rather on the lines of Snakes and Ladders, except that each player is given twenty-four counters and a tetotum with sides numbered one to four is substituted for dice. Altogether there are eighteen scenes. The four illustrated here are:

The Royal Exchange: Take half the counters in the pool.

The Cosmorama Exhibition: Pay one for admission.

British Museum: Stop three turns to see its contents and you will not soon forget it.

The Custom House: Pay six for your fare on board the steam-boat to Calais.

The last and the view of Carlton Palace ("Who gave you leave to

intrude yourself here? You must be committed to the Tower, No. 2, till you learn to respect Royalty") date the game to the eighteen-twenties. You win when you reach No. 18, the Bank of England, though whether by breaking or becoming a director of the Bank is not stated.—EDITH M. HUNT, *Haycocks, Baldock Street, Ware, Hertfordshire*.

### LITERACY AND ITS PENALTIES

SIR,—The accompanying snapshot of the bole of a beech tree was taken in Kew Gardens. The Bill requiring that all children should attend school (the object being education) became an Act in 1876, when Disraeli was Prime Minister. The most obvious result, said a cynic several years later, was that the scribbling on lavatory walls began at a rather lower level. Might not the remark have been extended to the disfigurement of beautiful trees?—J. D. U. W., 6, Keble Road, Oxford.

### WELSH LOVE SPOONS

SIR,—Your correspondent who wrote about two love spoons in her possession might like to see the enclosed photographs of two very different types. The one with animal heads is in Carmarthen Museum and is from that county. The other is a large, finely carved example, which has been painted, doubtless to its better preservation.—M. WIGHT, *Thelwall, Overbury Road, Hereford*.

### MAKING A NEW GARDEN

SIR,—In my article, *Making a New Garden* (February 22), I referred to leaf mulch. May I amplify my remarks a little?

I claim that this, in the first place, fertilises the ground. The dead leaves begin to give off a valuable infusion almost from the first showers heavy enough to trickle through. Secondly, it kills all annual and most perennial weeds: imagine a plant of groundsel or chickweed buried under six inches of dead leaves. Thirdly, it digs, or rather loosens and aerates, the soil. Worms pull many of the leaves down, leaving holes open to the lower soil: note the loose spongy soil characteristic of woodland places where there are many dead leaves.

I do not favour the system of carting leaves away to some place to "rot down" and then, possibly, carting the remains back again. If the gardener does find time to return them, at best he is only returning a material akin to used tea leaves, from which the most rich and valuable infusions have already leaked away unprofitably. Worse still is the system of "digging in." To chop about among the roots of the shrubs with a spade is a wasteful and destructive labour. Nature always feeds the soil from the top. The earthworms will pull the leaves down without hurting the most delicate rootlet, while the gardener is peacefully asleep.

Now as to the method employed: this is simplicity itself. You merely require to sweep the freshly fallen leaves on to the shrub beds and increase the supply by sackfuls gathered elsewhere. In the more urbanised districts councils are often very glad to have their leaf collecting lorries

dump their valuable contents at householders' gardens if so requested. When putting on the leaves am at a thickness of about six inches or more after patting well down with a light fork. It is best if the twigs and small branches which usually are to be found with the fallen leaves are left with them. They help to keep them from blowing away. In a very windy position we use long bracken carefully placed, green as cut, to hold down the mulch, or else a strip of eight-inch wide wire netting. Again a coating of lawn mowings, straight from the box and well patted down,



### A BY-PRODUCT OF EDUCATION

See letter: Literacy and its Penalties

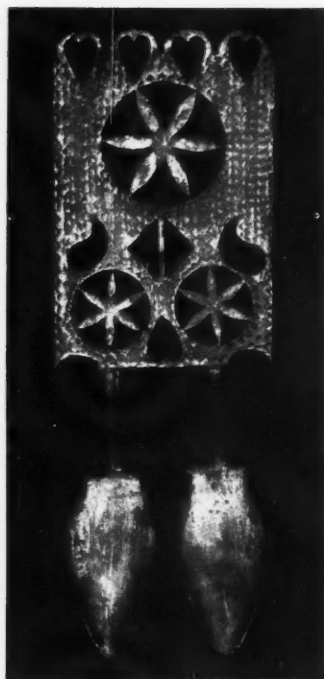
will form a sort of vegetable felt which holds the under mulch firmly, and is particularly effective in dealing with bad perennial weed infestations such as that of ground elder. I advocate this system only for flowering shrubs. Herbaceous plants suffer somewhat from the larger slug and pet grub population encouraged.—MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH, *Abesters Farm, Haslemere, Surrey*.

### PETRELS SHOT FOR AMUSEMENT

SIR,—I did not think that in the year 1946 I should have to record that on February 16 last, two visitors to Lindisfarne wantonly shot for their amusement 30-40 fulmar petrels at the Coves Bay breeding colony.—RICHARD PERRY, *Kingussie, Inverness-shire*. [We publish this note with regret. We had hoped that the day of this sort of thing had long gone by.—ED.]

### WHAT IS A BUZZ?

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct two misprints that crept into my letter in your issue of March 22 under the heading *What is a Buzz?* The word "lasts" should read "hafts" (i.e. the wooden handles of "buzzes"), and "groups" should read "too" (i.e. iron-handled "scribing" goes).—H. CLIFFORD-SMITH, 25, Compden Grove, Kensington, W.8.



TWO VERY DIFFERENT EXAMPLES OF WELSH PEASANT ART

See letter: Welsh Love Spoons





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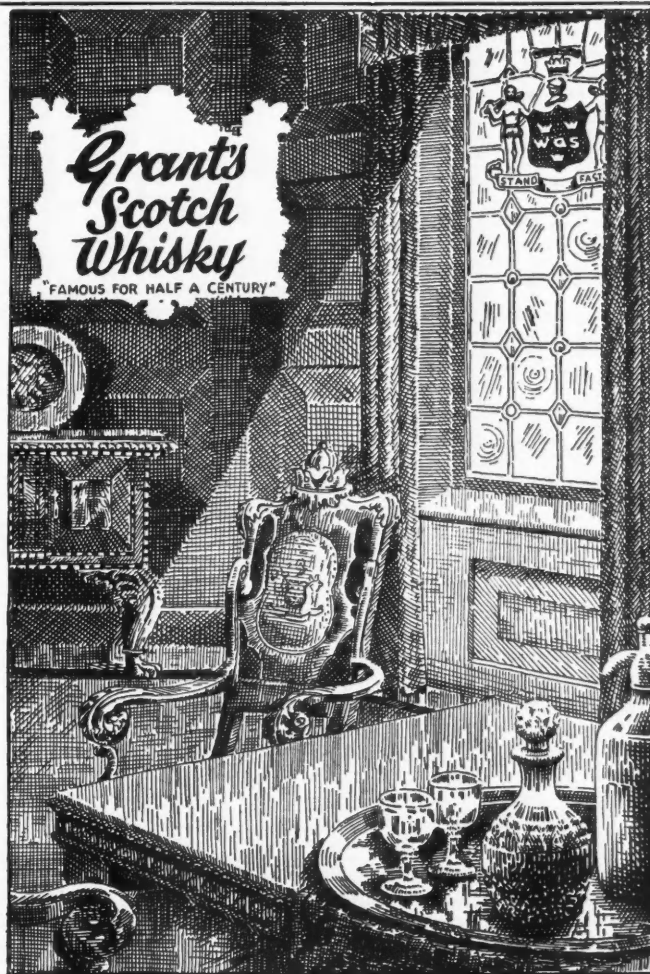
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### NEW BOOKS

## FLIGHT FROM NAZI TERROR

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. W. H. ASTON'S book, *Nor Iron Bars a Cage* (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.) is the story of how three British soldiers—a captain, a sergeant and a private—all badly wounded, escaped from France. The author was the sergeant. The story is remarkable not because of the difficulty, but because of the ease with which the enterprise was carried through. It could not have been done without the whole-hearted co-operation of many French people, rich and poor alike; and the author's purpose in writing is to show that this co-operation was there, that, before the "Resistance" became a formidable enemy to Germany, it was quietly but effectively at work through many

a German camp could not be dodged much longer, the time came for escape. Here, there was one supreme advantage. The man in a prison camp must rely on himself. These three were allowed to see many French visitors and were able to rely on them to arrange even such details as booking seats on trains, so that, pretending to be French-Canadians—"grands blessés" going on leave for a fortnight's convalescence"—they could travel in comfort. Moreover, the man escaping from a camp knows that the hue and cry will be raised the moment his absence is discovered; but these, though they had not taken the hospital commandant into their confidence, could be reasonably certain

**NOR IRON BARS A CAGE.** By W. H. Aston  
(Macmillan, 10s. 6d.)

**GRACE HADOW.** By Helena Deneke  
(Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d.)

**THE ENGLISHMAN'S COUNTRY**  
(Collins, 21s.)

channels. "This story has been told to show the extent and nature of French aid to the Allied cause rather than to glorify the activities of three British soldiers who were merely the instruments through which the French could demonstrate their loyalty."

Nevertheless, the part played by the soldiers themselves should not be under-estimated. All three were gravely wounded. They had come together in a hospital in Paris which specialised in the treatment of severe facial injuries. They suffered great pain during operation after operation, and Mr. Aston had more than facial injuries. He had had one leg removed below the knee and the other was damaged, so that, when it came to the final scramble through the Pyrenees, he must have had to call upon a deep reserve of mental resolution. However, he makes light of all that, and seems to recall the lighter side, as when, the creaking of his artificial leg threatening to betray them, he opened a tin of sardines, oiled the joint and ate the fish. A small incident, but not without resource and courage.

### FRENCH CO-OPERATION

The co-operation of the French began in the Paris hospital. As soon as these men were fit enough to be removed, they would have to be handed over to the Germans, and the French surgeon in command of the hospital played for time. Two years passed between the day when Mr. Aston was wounded at Rennes and his escape from Paris. Most of this time was spent in Paris, where, he says, he and his companions "lived like fighting cocks." But the threat of a German prison camp was always over their heads. "Every time the Germans did come to see us, the Commandant insisted on our staying in bed and wearing all the various pieces of apparatus for our wounds, whether at the time this was necessary or not."

At last, when it looked as though

that he would be in no hurry to take action when they were found to be gone.

Their route by train and motor-car was south through Orleans, Tours and Poitiers to Angoulême, and there they turned eastward, crossing into Unoccupied France concealed in a farm-cart. Through Limoges and Clermont Ferrand they came to Lyons; thence they went south to Avignon and south-west to the foot of the Pyrenees. Once over the mountains—the only physically hard part of the journey—they found a car waiting which carried them to the British Consulate at Barcelona.

### THE BLIND EYE

In some of these places they stayed for a long time, walking openly about the streets; in others they lay concealed; in all there were those who were willing to lodge them and to arrange the next step. Working men, rich manufacturers, muleteers and innkeepers were all part of the chain; and, apart from those who actively helped, there were those who were willing to put the telescope to the blind eye.

It all makes good reading, and there is much reliable information about the social and economic life of France at that time. Moreover, one or two matters of principle arise as the narrative unfolds. For example, in these days, when so much savage zeal is shown in the hunt for "collaborators," one may well pause to reflect upon the difficulty of defining that species of animal. Is a man a traitor merely because he has worked for the Vichy Government? If so, what of the police official who, in these three escaping men found so helpful? He motored them towards the Pyrenees "quite unmoved by the thought that he was risking his job—in fact, his whole career—by undertaking such a mission."

Mr. Aston goes on: "We liked



him very much. He was a quiet, unassuming man, obviously holding a high position, but having no inflated ideas of his own importance. . . . He asked Geof if he would on his return to England make enquiries from the appropriate authorities and then let him know if there was anything they considered he could do to assist the Allied cause. To ensure that the reply was *bona fide*, they agreed upon what was in effect a password, but unfortunately, for security reasons, it is even now not possible to tell the fascinating story of what subsequently happened when it was put to the test."

#### THE TOUCH OF ROMANCE

It is always interesting, when considering what appears on the surface to be a prosaic life, to find the touch of romance, the secret yearning for the bright lights and the popular appeal. Nothing surprised me more, in reading Miss Helena Deneke's *Grace Hadow* (Oxford University Press, 10s.), than to discover that Grace Hadow once yearned to be an actress. When she was fifteen she wrote: "I do so want to be an actress. I wonder if they will ever let me? Mother would never be content, I am afraid, unless I did Shakespeare and was always a heroine. I think one could do God's work. It does not sound a noble life, but I don't think God would give one such an intense desire else. I used to want to be a nurse or a Home Missionary, but not as I want to be an actress. It can't be wrong. I admire the other lives so, but one could try to do others good in a quiet way anywhere. Of course, if Cotti marries or anything, I must stay at home and teach so as to help Mother. God helping me, I will always do what she wishes, she bears so much for us."

These words, written by a girl of fifteen, tell us nearly everything about Grace Hadow. She would want to lead a "noble" life; she would want to "do good." If her own desires led her into paths that didn't seem to other people to be noble—well, she could so conduct herself therein as to impart nobility and find means to do good. But she would not, anyhow, follow these desires if they clashed with what she thought to be her duty—especially her duty to her mother, and in all things, whether she followed the path of personal expression or of renunciation, God's will must be done.

Grace Hadow's life worked out very much along the lines the child laid down. She did not become an actress, but, at a moment when her life looked like being one of some academic distinction—she was then a tutor at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford—she gave it up in order to be her mother's companion; and in the subsequent works of her life—for welfare in industry, for the improvement of village life, for the widening of the usefulness of women's institutes, and so forth—she was all the time actuated by a truly religious sense of the obligation "to do others good."

#### HOUSEHOLD FULL OF LIFE

It was not an exciting or sensational life, and necessarily it makes solid rather than exciting reading. It began in a country parsonage where the father eked out an insufficient income by taking in pupils who boarded with the family. He is a vague figure in the book, and one suspects that the mother was the dominant figure in the household. It is always of her that the children seem to write and think. "She bears so much for us." "I should be miserable if I thought of Mother working so

hard, and longing for me, and I able to come and not coming." One almost wonders whether Mrs. Hadow was one of those women who absorb more of their children's lives than is healthy.

It was a household full of eager young life, destined to produce not only Grace Hadow but her brother, Sir Henry Hadow, to whom her devotion was almost as great as that which she felt for her mother. Indeed, one might say that the keynote of the life here recorded was devotion. The author writes a revealing line on the last page: "Her friends were so used to drawing freely upon her gifts that they took her for granted like the elements." It is only devoted lives that can produce in the minds of others that feeling of unflinching readiness to serve.

#### BRITAIN IN PICTURES

I have from time to time called attention here to Messrs. Collins's admirably written and illustrated series *Britain in Pictures*. These books, which are published at 4s. 6d. each, written by authors of distinction, illustrated by pictures drawn from an extraordinarily wide range, ancient and modern, must have done much to make phases of English life known throughout the world.

From time to time, those of the volumes which bear upon the same subject are published in an "omnibus," and one is now to hand called *The Englishman's Country* (Collins, 21s.). Thus, for less than the price of the separate volumes, one may possess, beautifully bound, Miss V. Sackville-West's *English Country Houses*, Mr. Edmund Blunden's *English Villages*, Mr. John Betjeman's *English Cities and Small Towns*, Mr. Leo Walmsley's *British Ports and Harbours*, Mr. Thomas Burke's *English Inns*, and Mr. Harry Roberts's *English Gardens*. It is a treasureable volume, as attractive a present as one could wish to receive.

#### MARRIAGE OF ARTS

TO link pen-and-ink sketches of lovely places in Britain with beautiful verse that poets have written about such places is a pleasing idea, and *Britain in Verse and Sketch* (Staples, 15s.) is sure of a welcome. The sketches, by Lindley Searle, F.R.G.S., are all very attractive. E. Nesbit's *England*, accompanied by a sketch of harvest in Sussex, leads off appropriately, setting the tone for every British heart:

Is not each byre or homestead,  
furrow or farm or fold,  
Dear as the last dear drops of blood  
in the hearts that love you,

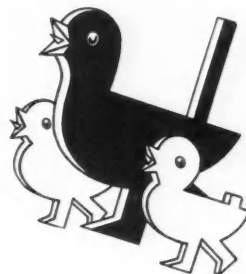
Filling those hearts till the love is  
more than the heart can hold?

Wordsworth and Drinkwater have each seven poems that celebrate in song some well-loved spot; Burns has four; Lionel Johnson (surely hardly recognisable, though, as L. Johnson) has three. Belloc is here with his *South Country*, Rupert Brooke with his *Grantchester*, Byron with the elegy on his home, Newstead Abbey. Unfamiliar to many of to-day's readers will be Southey's spirited *New Forest* and Longfellow's *Boston*, but not the less interesting or in keeping with the compiler's scheme for that. It is only when we come to the name of a single author responsible for the sonnets accompanying no fewer than thirteen of the sketches that critical suspicion is aroused. Can it be that Mr. Searle, despairing of finding poems to accompany those thirteen of his desirable sketches, fell into the error of commissioning sonnets to go with them? It looks like it. And poetry has a stubborn way of resisting such a call up. But for all that the book, which is admirably produced, is a pleasure to handle and to own.

V. H. F.

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## FARMING NOTES

## SPRING SOWINGS

IT has been a joy to see the land working down nicely and to follow the seed drill. Not until last week was a real start made with spring sowings. The hard weather put back work by three weeks, but the frosts have helped to make an ideal seed bed. Some of the fields now being sown are not too clean, but this is not a season for giving a bare fallow to any land that can grow a crop of grain. On my own farm I am trying to clean quickly two fields where there are patches of couch. We have left them to the last in the hope that the ground will dry out so that we can work the couch to the top and either burn it or carry it away before drilling barley in mid-April. Another field, where there was a good deal of onion couch last year, was worked thoroughly in the autumn and the rubbish has been kept on the top, moving it about several times, so that most of it has been well and truly killed through the winter. Deep ploughing has followed and the harrow has made a good seed bed for spring oats. I hope that this treatment will be more effective than merely putting the rubbish "out of sight out of mind." If there are still any spare arable fields, I suggest that they should go into cattle keep. It will be just as difficult next winter as at any time during the war for the Government to keep up the official rations for dairy cows. None of us can feel much confidence in the competence of those handling our feeding-stuffs supplies, and the farmer who has more of his own resources next winter will have fewer worries than those who rely overmuch on official rations.

## Tractor Improvements

THOSE who went to Dagenham to see the Fordson Major put through its paces with a new range of implements were favourably impressed. I am told that the drawbar of the tractor has been re-designed so that instead of the pull being in a straight line, which with heavy equipment tends to lift the back wheel, the pull is now at an angle which gives an altered line of drive that should increase rear wheel adhesion. Wheel spin, especially with rubber-tyred tractors, is something to be avoided, as the Ford people evidently recognise. The tyres can be ballasted with water and, in addition, wheel weights are provided which fit onto the rear axle hubs. For very heavy land or heavy conditions there is the half-track conversion supplied by Roadless Traction, Ltd. This equipment costs £175 and enables a four-furrow plough to be used instead of a three-furrow plough. The modern idea is to provide the farmer with a tractor and implements that make a complete farming unit. A hydraulic implement lift with toolbar is now available for the Fordson make of tractor. Implements can be attached easily and when implement and tractor are coupled into a single unit a really handy outfit results.

## Men from the Services

MR. PERCY COLLUCK told Carmarthen farmers last week that at the end of the war there were about 90,000 farm-workers in the Forces. About half of them should be back by the end of this month. How many will choose to return to farm work no one can say. In many cases it will depend on whether there is a good cottage available. This is the crux of the matter, and I wish I could see that Ministers who pay lip service to the importance of agriculture were facilitating, or even allowing, the building of new cottages on farms where they are wanted. The small builders who erected cottages in ones and twos before the war are now fiddling about doing minor alterations

and improvements which, while giving them highly profitable work, do not add to the housing accommodation of the agricultural community. Carmarthen farmers also heard that only 6,000 men have so far been released under the Class B block release scheme for agriculture. We were to get 18,000 all told, but even now, when early release is being offered to all agricultural workers who have had more than a year in the Services we have not got one-third of the promised total. There are disadvantages of taking Class B release. Demobilisation leave with pay is cut down and unless the man has a job that he wants to go back to he may find himself posted somewhere that he does not like. I expect that quite a number of men in the Services who mean to come back to agriculture are biding their time.

## Canada's Diet

CANADIANS have been generous friends to Britain during the war. They have sent us large quantities of dairy produce, bacon and eggs, as well as wheat. Food production has gone ahead in the Dominion to such an extent that while Canada is shipping increased supplies to us she has been able to feed her own people on a greatly improved diet. The Canadians have been hard at work. Over five million are reckoned to be "gainfully employed" or serving in the Armed Forces as compared with 3½ million in 1939. They have plenty of money to spend on food and the food consumption of civilians has accordingly risen. This table shows how much the Canadian consumer is eating compared with his pre-war appetite:—

	Per cent.
Milk and cheese ...	120
Meat ...	126
Poultry, game, fish ...	112
Eggs ...	119
Potatoes ...	109
Fresh tomatoes ...	148
Canned and processed tomatoes	190
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables ...	108
Other vegetables ...	163
Wheat and cereals ...	109
Flour ...	96

Figures for food consumption in the Armed Forces would no doubt put the percentages even higher. Now the Canadian farmer is wondering whether full employment will be maintained indefinitely and he can look forward to a continuance of the higher demand.

## The Farmer's Share

I SEE that the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmer's share of a loaf of white bread was 16 per cent. in 1913, 13 per cent. in 1923, 12 per cent. in 1933 and 16 per cent. again in 1943. The trip from wheat to bread is one of the most expensive because it is one of the longest and most complicated of all trips from producer to consumer. The farmer's share of the retail price of eggs is reckoned at 78 per cent., beef 73 per cent., potatoes 57 per cent. and milk 61 per cent. It would be interesting to have comparable figures for this country. After the war the Linlithgow Committee probed this problem thoroughly and made some useful recommendations in their reports. Since then producers' organisations, like the Milk Marketing Board have grown and some economies have certainly been effected in the collection of milk from farms. How much these economies amount to and whether they can be further developed seems to be a profitable field for inquiry. What matters to the farmer is that his return on food production should be as high as possible and the price to the consumer as low as possible in order to ensure large sales. CINCINNATUS.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

## THE TOO-LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE

COMMON to scores of announcements of the contemplated sale of mansions is a note that predecessors of the vendors greatly enlarged them. Social conditions encouraged provision of room for a good deal of entertaining. Travelling in the pre-railway period was not easy, and friends who received invitations to stay in the country expected something more than a week-end with their hosts. To-day many an owner regrets the once prevalent passion for doubling or trebling what was already a roomy mansion. It is by no means the market price of some of these great houses that makes them difficult to deal with. Happily there are still would-be buyers of large mansions, but the real barrier to buying is often the difficulty of furnishing and the virtual impossibility of obtaining competent domestic and estate staffs; also, perhaps, the fact that guests do not wish to stay as long as they once did. The obstacles to a travel operate in favour of the giving and receiving of hospitality, so that the large country house in suitable hands retains a considerable attractiveness. An instance of an enlarged mansion is Bromesborough, the late Mr. G. S. Albright's seat of 1,500 acres on the fringe of the Malvern Hills, and near the Ledbury Hunt kennels. It was much altered and enlarged in the eighteenth century. It is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

## SALE OF 25,000 ACRES IN ROSS-SHIRE

LOCHCARRON, on the west coast of Ross-shire, which has been in the hands of the late proprietor since 1882, has been sold through the agency of Captain Percy Wallace. The estate, which is beautifully situated, is along the north shore of Loch Carron, extending to Lochs Torridon and Shieldaig on the north end of it. It lies in the parishes of Lochcarron and Applecross. The nearest station is Strathcarron. The estate extends to 25,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres are forest, and, in addition to the stalking, has salmon and sea trout, brown trout and sea fishing. The mansion, situated at the head of Loch Kishorn, in a sheltered position, has delightful views across the sea to Skye.

## LORD BEATTY'S HOUSES

THERE are no misgivings due to changes in the district about describing the neighbourhood of Bicester and Banbury as first-rate hunting country. The Astrop estate of approximately 700 acres there has been bought by Lord Beatty from a client of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The same firm was recently retained in the sale of Brooksby, which Lord Beatty formerly held. That property has passed into the ownership of Leicestershire County Council. The transaction serves as a reminder of how many country residential freeholds are being acquired for institutional purposes.

## MONK FRYSTON IN THE MARKET

DOCUMENTS preserved in the British Museum throw a vivid light on the history of localities. One such document is mentioned by the compiler of a short history of Monk Fyryston, a Yorkshire property just placed in the market. It relates to the manor of Monk Fyryston, and the grant, in or about 1320, of the manorial lordship to Selby Abbey. It also affords an insight into the businesslike organisation of monastic bodies, for there are references to the Abbot's

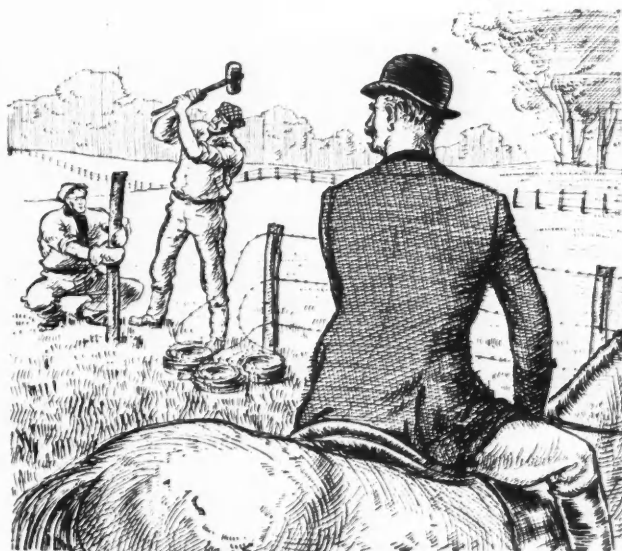
agent, and to the Benedictine Master of Works. The estate at present extends to 1,300 acres and produces a substantial income from 14 farms, and the quarries which are believed to have originated the name of Fryryston, which in its earlier form was Free-stone. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff will offer the property as a whole or in over 40 lots. The vendors, the Hemsworths, are a family that has held the manor at least since 1680. In 1740 the house was "improved," and in 1897 Sir Ernest George, R.A., was retained to add the ballroom, other apartments and the fine staircase. The Hemsworth family figures in *Domesday* as Hamelsward and they lived at Hemsworth until their removal to Swillington in 1487. In 1562 they went to Garforth. They acquired Monk Fyryston by purchase nearly 300 years ago.

## CHANGING DISTRICTS

REFERRING to a recent note in this page concerning the changes that have happened and are happening in many districts, consequent on war works and the contemplated formation of new townships, a correspondent suggests that "residential freeholders may find that the market value of their property will increase if the land is needed for re-development." It may, but there are so many doubtful factors that revision of prices may be either upwards or downwards. In normal circumstances the commercial adaptation of what has been a residential freehold has hitherto been generally to the pecuniary advantage of the owner. The suburban districts illustrate this. On the other hand a lay-out of industry and its related housing schemes may be so arranged as to leave some excellent residence and its grounds marooned among incongruities. But it is not so much the financial aspect of potential alterations that needs to be considered as the influence on amenities. One result of the proposals so far vaguely indicated is that various recommendations by specially appointed persons and committees regarding the acquisition of land will, if possible, be given legislative shape. But the palmy days of exorbitant claims and high awards or verdicts have for years been merely a memory. Potentialities of development and many other elements of prospective value are threatened, and owners to-day will be glad if they can get the fair market value of what is taken from them.

## "BUILDING LAND"

"LAND is often offered for sale for building purposes on which in fact no building is likely to be allowed." These words are part of a warning, from the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, which is suggested for issue through local authorities. Elementary prudence would surely prevent an ordinary person from buying a bit of land for building without first satisfying himself that building would be permitted. The onus of finding out whether the land is building-land should rest rather on the vendor than the purchaser. There is enough vacant land about for any would-be builder without his having to buy anything about which doubt existed. Surely the best protection against deceit or error would be to obtain from a vendor a clear guarantee that what he was offering was building-land. The High Court would make but one end of a claim for misrepresentation provided the purchaser had proof that the property had been held out as building sites. ARBITER.



## The Duke's Wire Cages

"This intensive system of grassland management of yours is going to make our fields into a system of wire cages."

That was how a certain sporting Duke tried to counter the advocates of scientific grassland control. "Grass is a crop" was and is their dictum, not "Grass will grow in God's good time." Grass must be made to grow in the seasons, quantities and qualities demanded by more and better

stock. One of the keys to more grass and better stock is Nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia or "Nitro-Chalk."

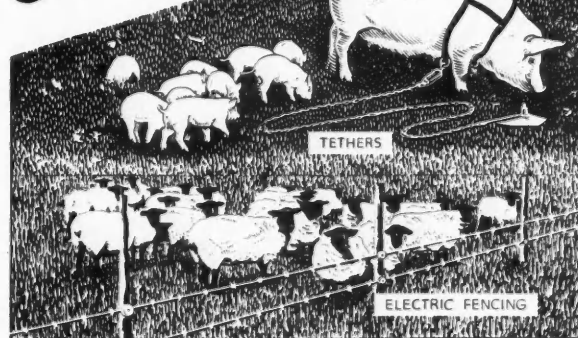
The Duke's worst fears were not realised, for the problem was not easily solved. In the forefront of those who investigate this problem is I.C.I., first advocate of the intensive system and unrelenting servant of the agricultural community.



## THE NAME WITH THE FAME



Cooper-Stewart



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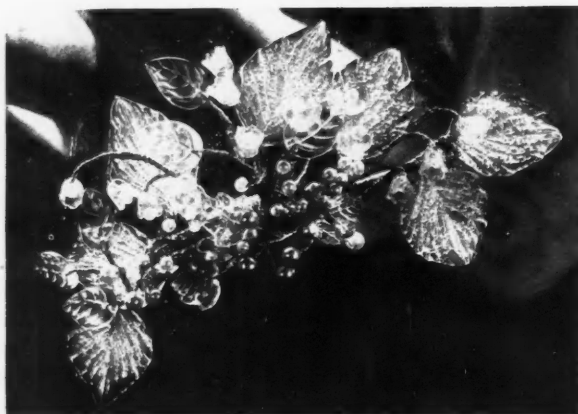
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## The Bride

(Left) Chalk-white marocain the deep armholes outlined by double folds and more folds on the hips. Carnation posy and coronet. Marshall and Snelgrove.

(Below) A spray for the shoulder—freesias, stephanotis with three rosebuds in the centre tinged with palest orange. Constance Spry.



PHOTOGRAPH:  
ANTHONY BUCKLEY

Bridesmaid's head-dress; glass leaves and lilies-of-the-valley, pearl clusters. Constance Spry.



**B**RIDAL dresses are in clinging satins or marocain in every tint from chalk-white to pearl and magnolia, in silver and gold lamés, in ivory chiffon and georgette. The stiff English slipper satins are, so far, reserved for export and the dresses for British brides are slender and willowy. The marocains and satins either mould the torso and are cut away at the neck, or have a high Empire waistline, when the bodice often has a gathered front or vest of chiffon or georgette. The skirts of the moulded dresses fan out into a train; the

full sleeves caught at the wrists, full gored ankle-length skirts and round-necked yokes lightly embroidered with seed pearls, strass or gold stars or minute flower heads are enchanting. The lamés are cut on slender lines with long tapering sleeves, or have bustle drapery at the back when they are ankle-length and tight-skirted. The dress we have photographed from Marshall and Snelgrove shows the deep armhole that is such a fashion feature of this summer.

Pearl and magnolia tinted duchesse satins are mostly chosen by brides who can borrow a

real lace veil, and the fabric is matched in colour so far as possible. Constance Spry is making bouquets and corsage sprays in every shade of white to the palest yellows—freesias, carnations, tuberose, stephanotis with tea roses, camellias or the rose buds that have a pale tangerine undertone. This she considers newer than the mixed colours. The most sophisticated type of wedding dress of all is tight, ankle-length and slit in front, worn with a bonnet or halo of roses or carnations—everything dead white. Constance Spry lets not a vestige of green appear in her flower arrangements for this type of dress and masses white rose buds, carnations, roses and tuberose together. The dress is cut like a dinner-dress and intended to be worn afterwards as such. Now that embroidery is allowed again, these dresses are outlined by a narrow line of strass



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*Azalea*  
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## RAYON

*for loveliness  
that lasts*

IT may be some little time yet before dresses and lingerie made from Courtaulds rayon are back in the shops in pre-1939 abundance. All the same we would remind those who were buying in the days of plenty to pass on to their younger sisters the advantages of thinking in terms of serviceable loveliness, which the "Tested Quality" mark ensures.



Regd.

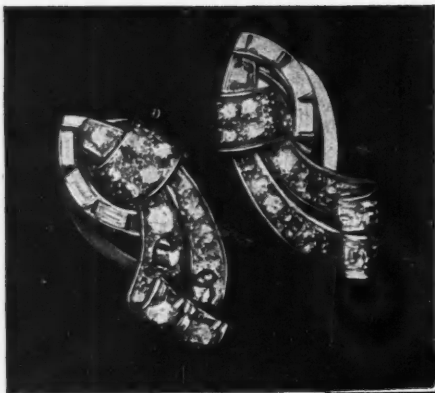
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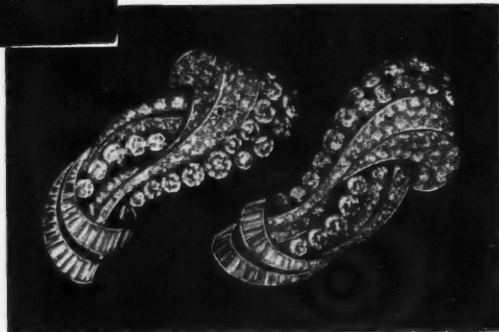


Diamond ear-rings shaped to the lobe, and (right) diamond clips. Goldsmiths and Silver-smiths.

jet glistening on the yoke and on the long tight sleeves which would make a charming wedding dress in white satin or marocain with pearl embroidery. At Jacqmar, they embroider sprays of lilies-of-the-valley all over the transparent yoke and sleeves of a white chiffon and satin dress with more on the deep-shaped waistband.

**B**RIDESMAIDS, short of coupons, are using gold saris for slim ankle-length dresses with short sleeves. Tiny girls in the retinue wear gold net over white satin. Some bridesmaids are adding ruffled sleeves in white net to their own white satin dinner dresses. If they have coupons, it is chic to have the bridesmaids in the short, full skirts of a ballerina—satin or lacey skirts with a tight waistband of bright stiff ribbon and prim tight bodice. This kind of frock requires a very neat ankle and foot, not to mention perfect stockings and shoes. The new British nylons will gladden our hearts shortly and will be made in the eight-colour range that is

or pearl at the neck and on the seams of the bodice. Mr. Hartnell is showing elaborate crinolines of ruffled tulle caught up with snowdrops, and blush-pink satins smocked at the waist and on the tiny puffed sleeves, fastening with rosebuds for buttons. There is a slim marocain dinner-dress at Victor Stiebel's with



A bracelet of oval topaz linked with diamond flowers and a huge pearl ring set in topaz. Harman

going into production in the industry—we have been allowed only four shades for several years. The Joyce ballerina shoes are enchanting in satin with ankle straps, wedge heels and round toes. Raynes are showing glistening white glass Cinderella slippers—samples at present, but a foretaste of what is to come—and Constance Spry is making fragile glittering glass head-dresses.

Wedding guests go clad in the pastel woollen ensembles that are shown in every collection—hip-length jackets and dresses with the new deep armhole and draped skirts; or in one of the bustled embossed rayons that Digby Morton shows; a black corded silk coat brocaded with emerald sprays over a *svelte* black romaine dress; a navy faille suit brocaded with tiny flowers with dipping folded bustle drapery. For later in the summer there are the tailored prints—Hartnell's

white crêpe dress and jacket strewn with cherry and pink carnations and leaves, Peter Russell's fresh white marocain suit with fluted jacket and her plain cherry crêpe with its ballooning three-quarter sleeves and the fullness spiralling down the front.

Wedding hats are prettier and more feminine than last season. The round muffins in straw are wreathed with roses, carnations, forget-me-nots and pansies with broad streamers of ribbon at the back. Large Bretons have ostrich feather brims, the feathers used uncurled between layers of stiffened chiffon; halos in moire, felt and satin are brilliantly coloured with camellias inset in front. Coarse crochet straws shaped like pork-pies have matching nodding flowers in front; tiny toques in tulle or horsehair are almost smothered in large cabbage roses.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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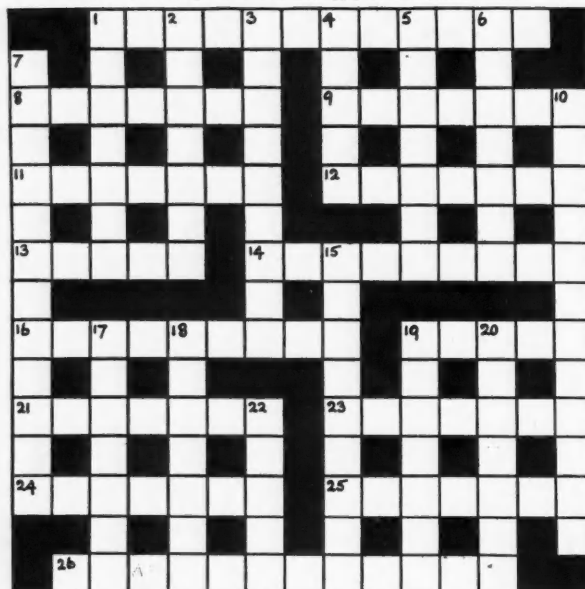


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## CROSSWORD No. 845

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 845, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, April 11, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address.....

**SOLUTION TO No. 844.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of March 29, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Fastness; 5, Entomb; 9, Sandwich; 10, Upsets; 11, Entering; 12, Strain; 14, Troopships; 18, Hottentots; 22, Pickle; 23, Scorpion; 24, Attain; 25, Millrace; 26, Nonage; 27, Streamer. DOWN.—1, Fisher; 2, Sonata; 3, Newark; 4, Second rate; 6, Nepotism; 7, Operatic; 8, Business; 13, Postscript; 15, Chaplain; 16, Stockton; 17, Replying; 19, Grilse; 20, Disarm; 21, Endear.

### ACROSS

1. A low trick to strike here (5, 3, 4)
8. Comprehensive piece of luggage (7)
9. New inside (7)
11. Retain T (anagr.) (7)
12. Not yet in milk production (7)
13. Invest (5)
14. The shepherd's companion (6, 3)
16. As a fixture it makes scratching out of the question (9)
19. For three stripes this stuff will go more than half-way (5)
21. Castle of romance (7)
23. It is often, so to speak, inside the pale (7)
24. Men said (anagr.) (7)
25. "Yea, from the table of my memory I'll wipe away all—fond records"  
—Shakespeare (7)
26. Rival choir for the blackcaps? (12)

### DOWN

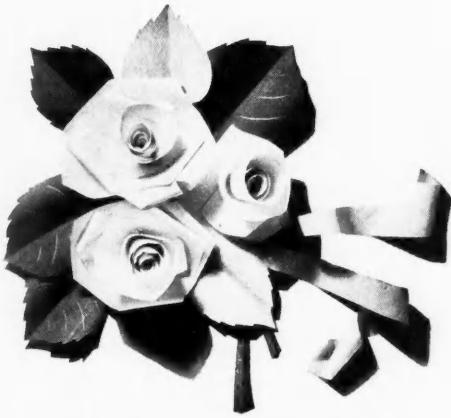
1. To be dealt in the wrong order and behind time (7)
2. It implies a hole somewhere and age has something to do with it (7)
3. Not awarded for an international hiking competition (6, 3)
4. "I come to pluck your berries—  
—Milton (5)
5. Giovanni or Gentile (7)
6. Meal that is mixed in Leeds (7)
7. The claps are an essential part of the performance (12)
10. Unpleasant (12)
15. Behead this North Country town and a village remains (9)
17. Make inhabitable, if you can now—ays (7)
18. The line a man needs to get sun-burnt (7)
19. The quality needed to make a man (7)
20. What is left is a corpse (7)
22. Evidently the attack will not be pushed off (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 843 is

Major Edward de Ville,  
Dipleigh,  
Widcombe in the Moor,  
South Devon.

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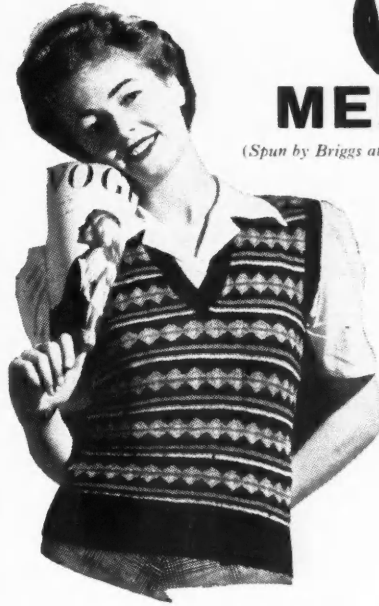
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